BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1825. No 1841.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

TO-MORROW the 15th instant,

AN Invoice of Gilt Jewellery, Furniture and Striped Chintz, Coloured Handkerchiefs, Superfine Woolen Cloth, Blankets, Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats, &c.

Hodgson's Beer in bottle, Cabin Lamps, and plain and Cut Tumblers.

Meadows Street, 14th Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

PLATED & BRASS MOUNTED BENGAL

BUGGY HARNESS

At Rupees 40 per Set.

BUGGY Hood Hides, each Rs.	7
Yellow Nankeen per Corge "	30
Tutanag Dish Covers, per set "	80

Meadows Street, 14th Sept. 1824.

LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS,

JUST PUPLISHED

AT THE

Asiatic Lithographic Company's Press

CALCUTTA,

ARE TO BE HAD NOW AT

Higgs and Briggs's,

COMMISSION ROOMS,

Splendid Geographical Sketch

OF THE

BURMESE EMPIRE.

THIS MAP measures 6 feet 2 by 3 feet 3 inches, extending from Lat. 99 0 to 27 North and from Long. 91° to 99° 30 East on a Scale of 16 miles to the inch.

The Map of the Burmese Empire, lately compiled at the Surveyor General's Office and Printed at the Asiatic Litographic Press, forms the ground of this, and all authentic matter that has been received up to the present Period is added,

PRICE SA. RS. 50.

No. 2.

The Goolistaun of Shaik SADEE, consisting of 340 Pages, 8vo. in extra Boards, ... Rs. 8.

N. B.—The writing of the above is in a clear good Persian hand, with all the Orthographical marks affixed.

No. 3.

The Monthly Musical Miscellany each No. ..... Rs. 6½

4 Numbers are published, and the successive ones will be forwarded by every convenient opportunity.

Meadows Street, 14th Sept. 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT The Copartnership heretofore existing in the Trade or Business of Merchants, Agents, Shopkeepers and Auctioners, carried on by and between the undersigned ROBERT BAXTER and GEORGE OSBORN under the Style or Firm of BAXTER and COMPANY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and the Debts, Credits, and Stock in Trade assigned to the aforesaid ROBERT BAXTER, as Witness our hands and Seals in Bombay, this Third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Five.

R. BAXTER. (*Seal.*)
GEORGE OSBORN. (*Seal.*)

Signed and Sealed in the presence of

RODNY KEMPT,
J. ODONNELL.

MR. ROBERT BAXTER

HAVING been compelled by the conduct of his late and only Partner MR. GEORGE OSBORN to obtain the Dissolution above advertised, he is again very reluctantly obliged to intrude himself thus publicly upon the notice of his Friends and the Public. To the former it becomes his duty to express his sense of gratitude for the innumerable favours he has received and acts of kindness he has experienced; but he feels himself unequal to the pleasing task of finding words adequate to express the sense of the obligation he feels to so many valued correspondents for supporting the Concerns of which he has been a member for so many years. By strict attention to their commands and wishes he hopes to experience the continuance of their future favours and will carry on the business as heretofore under the Firm of BAXTER and CO.

As the Settlement of all Accounts due by the late Partnership is always the consequence of a Dissolution, MR. ROBERT BAXTER humbly solicits those who are indebted to his late and former Concern of "*Baxter and Company*" to make remittances or payments as large as their convenience will permit towards the liquidation of their Accounts.

Bombay, 6th September 1825.

GOOD EDUCATION.

AS this must be the anxious Solicitude of every fond Parent desirous to introduce his Child or Children into the world, Messrs. BAXTER and CO. have been induced to comply with the request of the Lady named in the following lines to give publicity to the Prospectus for the Education of Children, to which from the belief of the Care and Attention that would be paid to the Children entrusted to her Care they have much pleasure in introducing her to the Indian Public having witnessed the happiness of some of her Pupils and the satisfaction given towards them.

MRS. BUNDOCK.

Having it in her power to offer many advantages to those Ladies who may be desirous of procuring an English Education for their Daughters, solicits attention to the few particulars that can be comprised in an Advertisement. Her time has been for the last 14 Years wholly dedicated to the Education of Children, and from a close and minute observation of the youthful mind, she is now enabled to pursue a system that unites solid instruction with cheerful enjoyment. Her pupils are not returned to their Parents superficially informed, but are completely grounded in the Sciences, thought requisite to be imparted to them, and masters of Eminence for the Ornamental branches are selected who most carefully attend to the elementary principles of their profession, & the progressive improvement of their Pupils. The House is in one of the best situations in the Healthy and Beautiful Village of Hampstead, and being within an easy drive (from 4 to 5 miles of London) affords a facility of communication with the friends and Guardians of the Children. The young Ladies live entirely with Mrs. BUNDOCK'S Family and it is her particular object that those who may be entrusted to her care during the Vacations, should feel that no distinction is in any respect made between themselves and her own Daughters. Terms for board and every useful Branch of Education, comprising an Elementary Course of History, Geography, Astronomy, English Grammar, French, and Fancy works 46 Gs. per Annum. Masters of Eminence for every accomplishment on the usual Terms. For Terms and reference application to be made to The Revd. W. Har-

ness M. A. Hampstead, Major Dodd, York Buildings Gloucester Place Paddington. Capt. Gordon Farnham Surrey. G. Ghuices Esq. King's Parade Chelsea. H. Gibbe Esq. Broad Street City England, and Messrs. BAXTER and CO. Bombay.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 3rd October next,

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE ARMS;

THE

Household Furniture

And other Effects belonging to the present proprietor retiring from the Business,

COMPRISING

PLATE and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's and China Mirrors, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Pictures, Capital Billiard Tables, Couches, Chairs, Large and Small Bedsteads, Side Boards, Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Madeira, Champaign, Beer, and other Liquors,

AT 2 O'CLOCK THE LEASE OF THE HOUSE WILL BE SOLD.

TERMS,

Cash; and the Lots to be taken away within 3 days from the date of Sale.

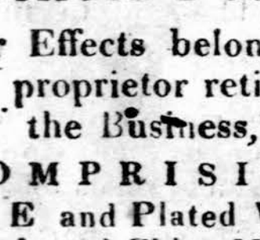
N. B. the Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay, 14th September 1825.

For Freight

TO CALCUTTA DIRECT,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP



GLORIOZO.

GOING BACK ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH INSTANT,

APPLY TO

Messrs. Roger De Faria and Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1825.

જહેરખબર

નોલ•પાયરું•ઈ•કુકકો*

જલદી•ચાલનારું•વાંદાણુ•ફકનાંમે•ગલોરીઓલે•ફરીથી•પાછુ•જઈછે•તે•તારીખ•૨૦ મી ચાલતા•મહીનાંનીફ•અથવા•તેની•આગમચ•ફંકરાશે•ફ•બાબે•પુછવું•હોયતો•મીશીઅરશા•રાજરદે•ફેરીઆ•તથા•કંમપની તે•પુછે*

તા૦ ૭ મી•શપટેમબર•૧૮૨૫

For Sale

On Commission,

A HANDSOME yellow painted BAROUCHE with a pair of BAY HORSES with HARNESS complete, price Rs. 2,500. Apply to BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1825.

For Sale,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO.

THE Undermentioned Wines, and Liquors from HARPER and BELL, and Warranted of Superior quality.

Sherry, ...	Do. XXX	Rs.	24 per doz.
Ditto, ...	Do. XX	"	21 ditto,
Cherry Brandy in pints,		"	26 ditto,
Rum Shrub, ...		"	24 ditto,
Fine old Sherry in Butts XXX		"	900 per Butt
Do. Do. Do.	XX	"	750 Do.
And from E. Butler and Sons Sherry in quarts at Rs.			22 per doz.
Burgundy, ...	Rs.	50	"
Serceal in quarter Casks, Rs.			250 each.
Do. in Pints.		"	18 per doz.

Bombay, 14th September 1825.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta continue to draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and CO. at 6 Months Sight at 1/10 per Rupee.

Bombay, 27th August 1825.

For Sale

THE EAST INDIA MILITARY CALENDAR, Containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army, by the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. LONDON 1824, 2 Volumes, Rupees 60.

Apply to ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 14th Sept. 1825.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS, by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause wherein THOMAS BOWLER and ELIZABETH SUSANNAH his Wife are Plaintiffs, and the Right Hon'ble THOMAS LORD DACRE and others are Defendants, it was referred to JAMES WILLIAM FARRER, Esq one of the Masters of the said Court, to inquire and state to the Court whether RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, in the pleadings respectively named, had any other and what Children or Child, besides the said Plaintiff ELIZABETH SUSANNAH BOWLER, and whether such Children or Child, or any and which of them, are or is now living or dead, and if dead, when he, she or they respectively died, and at what age, and who were or was the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children, if any, who might have died since attaining the age, of 21 years—Any persons or person claiming to be the Children or Child of the said RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, which said RICHARD NOWLAND died at Bombay in the East Indies in or about the year 1802, and the said HENRIETTA NOWLAND died at Calcutta in the East Indies in or about the month of December 1805, or the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children who may have died since attaining the age of 21 years, are, on or before the 4th day of May 1826, to come in before the said Master, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and make out their kindred and Representation, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

OLIVERSON AND DENBY,

PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITORS,

FREDERIK'S PLACE,

LONDON.

10th November, 1824.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1825. No. 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D SEPT. 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 273 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council sanctions, as a temporary measure, the establishment of a Lock Hospital at Rajcote from the 26th of June last.

Bombay Castle, 3d Sept. 1825.

No. 274 of 1825. Gunner T. W. Whittel of the 4th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpoor, but will be borne until further Orders on the Artillery Brigade Major's Non Effective List.

Gunner Whittel will proceed to Nagpoor without delay; one month's pay in advance to be paid to him.

Bombay Castle, 6th Sept. 1825.

No. 275 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Mhow 24th July last, appointing Lieutenant Bartlett of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, Staff Officer to a Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Salter ordered to Oujein on duty.

Bombay Castle, 8th Sept. 1825.

No. 276 of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major Farquharson, dated Baroda 18th March, directing all reports to be made to him as Senior Officer at that station.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Charles Jackson, L. L. B., to officiate as Chaplain of Kaira and Ahmedabad, in the room of the Reverend Ambrose Goode, removed to Poona.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
5th September 1825.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. J. Robinson of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to officiate as assistant to the Superintendent of Marine, until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL.
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
5th September 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to1 | 11*d*&lookingup.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1825.

It is singular, that amongst the numbers who, possessing superior ability and learning, have exerted themselves at various periods as advocates for the Catholic claims, not one appeared to be aware of a powerful argument in favour of their cause, furnished by the statute book itself, till pointed out in a very able manner by Mr. Horace Twiss, in the last debates previous to the third reading of the bill.

The preamble of the act disabling papists from sitting in either house, runs thus —— "Forasmuch as divers good Laws have been "made, for preventing the increase and dan-"ger of popery in this kingdom; which have "not had the desired effects, by rea-"son of the free access which popish recu-"sants have had to his Majesty's court, "and by reason of the liberty, which of late "some of the recusants had and taken, to sit "in parliament."

Such are the express reasons assigned by the act itself, which passed in the reign of Charles the second, but by the thirty-first of George the third, these "*divers good laws*" were repealed as being incompatible with religious toleration. It therefore now stands as a remedy without an evil, and ought of itself to be null and void, agreeable to common sense and the principles of the English statute law.

The debates are particularly interesting but owing to want of room we have been obliged to defer them till next week.

In a late London paper it is said, that Joseph Bonaparte had sustained such severe injury by being thrown from his carriage, that no hopes of recovery were entertained.

Yesterday the body of an European was discovered floating in the Fort Ditch near the Apollo Gate; but from its state of decay, we believe, there was no possibility of identifying the person.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PROME.

"We have been at Prome since the 1st of June where we expect to remain until November when we are to march to Umerapoorawhich place we expect to reach in January 1826 and may calculate upon a few empty caps. A party was sent from hence under Capt. Alves of the 18th to open a communication with General Morrison across the hills, but on its reaching the mountains the road was found no longer practicable."

"The appearance of Prome is very beautiful. The River Irrawaddy may be compared to the Thames, and is navigable for Brigs or Schooners, of which, there are several alongside the Stockades. The armed flotilla makes a splendid sight, we muster nearly 70 vessels. The Steam vessel is here and of the greatest use. Prome is embosomed in picturesque, wooded hills. The Grand Gold Pagoda although inferior to that at Rangoon in size excels it in neatness. The gilding is extremely rich, and the red and gold fretted work in some of the houses on the Pagoda terrace give them both a light and splendid appearance. "The troops here are healthy and in good quarters." The force here consists of the Bengal Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop, Bengal and Madras Foot Artillery, Governor General's Body Guard, H. M. Royal 38th 41st 47th and 89th Regts. of Foot, the 18th 26th 28th 30th 38th and 43d Regt. Madras Native Infantry and the 1st Bat. of Madras Pioneers. The 18th is brigaded with H. M. 47th under Brigadier Elrington and Capt. Sadlier is Brigade Major. All our lines here are finished, and quite dry and comfortable. The Stockade is garrisoned by the 30th N. I. the Bengal troops are stationed on its North or Ava face, and the others disposed to the Southward. Five Sepoys taken at Ramoo have come in here having made their escape from Umerapoora; they describe the Birmans to be most horribly alarmed at our approach, and that they are fortifying the capital as strongly as possible and intend making a regular stand. The women and children are to be sent to the in[illegible] or the frontiers of China, where his M[illegible] is said to be building a new city to reti[illegible] on."

The Singapore Chronicle of June [illegible] ceived, contains the following acc[illegible] martial preparations by the Siamese [illegible] cesful expedition under General Va[illegible] in Celebes; and the establishment [illegible] Dutch Company, chartered for a mo[illegible] the Batavia trade in Coffee, spices [illegible] &c.

SIAMESE EXPEDITION.---By some [illegible] arrivals from Siam we learn that th[illegible] are intent upon the conquest of t[illegible] principalities of Perah and Salang[illegible] those lying intermediatly betwe[illegible] Malacca; and we hear from the[illegible] of the straits that the Rajah [illegible] sembled a fleet of 300 boats [illegible] with this object. Conjecturi[illegible] may carry 40 men, this arma[illegible] to 12000, a horde of barbarians[illegible] close by the shores of P. W. [illegible] vicinity therefore would be ca[illegible] alarm considering the sma[illegible] Island, if any doubts were [illegible] the professions and attach[illegible]

From the Dutch Government Gazette of the 12th May.

Despatches have been received last night from Macassar via Sourobaya announcing the taking of the Capital of Boni by the expedition sent there under the command of Major General van Geen. We have now the pleasure to lay before our readers an extract of the report received.

On the 27th of February, General van Geen having made all possible exertions to forward the fitting out of the expedition under his command, embarked his troops at Macassar, accompanied by the king of Goah with 400 men, besides two Tomilalangs of Goah who had marched their detachments the day before through Bankala, Binamo, and Tino, to Bonthain Having made sail on the 28th the squadron arrived the following day in Bonthain roads, where all accounts received gave us to understand that the enemy were daily reinforcing themselves close in the neighbourhood of Boelicamba and had erected their batteries within the distance of a pistol shot from the fort, the garrison of which weakened through sickness and short of all sorts of provisions was unable to prevent his approches. Upon this the General determined to disembark his troops and take the positions of Biankeke and Battoo Balli occupied by the enemy, in order to relieve the garrison of Boelicamba which had been cut off from all communication for a considerable time; 600 men, infantry and cavalry, with 2 two pounders and 2 howitzers were in consequence landed to march from Bonthain to Boelicamba.

(Here follow the details of the march to Boelicamba) where the detachment arrived on the 5th, having taken the stockades of Biankeke and Battoo Balli, and a number of others, without the enemy shewing any inclination to oppose them.

On the 9th the troops were re-embarked and the squadron made sail for the harbour of Boni where after having touched at Singai and destroyed the enemies batteries, they arrived on the 29th and anchored close to Badjoa, on reconnoitring the position of the enemy it was found that batteries had been erected all along the beach mounting from 50 to 60 guns, part of which consisted of 8 and 12 prs. The fortifications appeared to be made in a very skilful manner, and consisted of a stone wall 6 feet in breath with a parapet of 3 f[illegible]l joining in this way Badjoa with Bena ootoe to the northward, and Berobo to h. Besis this, between Badjoa and Berong stockade was erected in the jungle. ound a landing place to the northward of teries the General ordered the troops to readiness for disembarkation the next they commenced at 2 o'clock when men with 4 mortars and some Conckets were landed. A detachment of vas immediately ordered to march bebo and attack the enemy from that quarthe rest were to attack him in front and nks. On seeing these movements the Berobo in great haste but was receivletachment placed in their rear with a f musquetry, which however destruc- d (did not prevent them from making the mountains. At 9 o'clock we ion of all the batteries where from re found besides a large quantity also the *Standard of Allah* which ideas of Mahomedans is the opposition. The Prince of severely wounded and carried

enemy in this affair must have as from 3 to 400 men were found No reports have been received will however not exceed 20 are two officers wounded. nera with the Caval 2 two Companies Infantry rds Boni at which place, y completely deserted, bont 3 o'clock P. M. the inhabitants but a very short time before the entering of our troops. In the Queen's palace 15 pieces of Artillery were found, besides other small arms, &c. Nothing has yet been acertained as far as regards the Queen and princess; it is reported they fled to Soepa, others say to Manipi four miles distance from Boni,

It is painful for us to say that however small the number of the killed and wounded may be that of the sick is on the contrary very considerable. It amounted to about 300 men but was rather on the decrease. We may shortly expect to receive detailed official reports from the Major General commanding the expedition, in the meantime the Governor General in order to celebrate this happy event, has ordered a Royal salute to be fired in the camp of Weltevreden and Buitenzorg which was done accordingly this day.

NEW DUTCH COMPANY.

The Agents of this association have arrived in Batavia, & if report be true, their operations are to be of a nature not very likely to relieve the present commercial embarrassments of the Country. It is stated that they come from Europe vested with a recommendation to have the exclusive purchase of the Govt. menopoly of coffee, spices tin &c. The matter is bad enough in the hands of the Govt. alone, but must be infinitely more micshievous if shared with a joint---stock company. It was one of the most palpable oversights of the British administration of Java and the Moluccas both as far as respects the interests of the native inhabitants and of general commerce, not to have extirpated these nuisances—which admit neither of defence nor extenuation. They not only strike at the roots of industry and production, as common sense, as well as the most obvious principles of political oeconomy clearly demonstrate, but as objects of revenue are utterly delusory, as may be shown in half a dozen words from the example of the coffee monopoly hitherto considered the most profitable of them. The quantity of coffee annually disposed of by the Dutch government is ordinarily about 100,000 piculs per annum for which about four years ago when the import trade was free from the oppression of excessive duties a fraction above 30 Sp. Dls. per picul was obtained. The price which it now fetches is a fraction above 10 Dollars a picul, so that the defalcation in the public revenue amounts to the enormous sum of TWO MILLIONS of Dollars pen annum Such a fluctuation is itself sufficient to condemn the whole system but it would not be difficult to show that the matter is much worse and that the two millions in question are in fact a clear and permanent loss to the government while it perseveres in its monopolies. The present prices will hardly be sufficient to pay the cultivators, even the pittance which they receive, and to defray the heavy estsblishment necessary to maintain the monopoly, while the price of coffee having at length found its level in Europe, supplied, through a hundred different free channels, there is not the slightest chance of any considerable rise in price ever taking place. At the same time it must not be alleged that a country capable of paying a revenue of two millions in coffee, would not be equally capable of paying it from other sources were its industry unshackled. That industry, however, is locked up in the fetters of the monopoly, so that the government itself is the real source of the fiscal loss which it sustains.

Amongst the efforts at modern improvement, perhaps, there are but few deserving more commendation, than those for the instruction of artisans in the most useful branches of science, by means of the Mechanics Institutions; which appear to be daily increasing. The following extract from the Scotsman, contains many obs[illegible]ions calculated to establish them on a firmer basis than heretofore; and we hope they have met with that attention they claim, from those who possess the means of rendering their country so great a service.

"We were careful for some time to notice the establishment of every one of these institutions as it occurred. But they have now multiplied to such an extent, that the duty of chronicling their appearance has become neither so easy nor so necessary. From a rough estimate we compute that there are, either already formed or now forming, in the three kingdoms, from thrity to forty mechanics' institution. Though it is but a few years since they were first known in the country, they may even now be considered as constituting a very important branch of the national establishments for education. Since the publication of Mr. Brougham's pamphlet they have been rapidly increasing, and taken in conjunction with Mechanics' Libraries, and with Itinerating Libraries for the rural population, they will place the labouring classes of the next generation at an unmeasurable distance above their predecessors. Indeed it is not too much to say, that the artizans of the next age will be better educated than the merchants and country gentlemen of this—we mean as to that sort of instruction which is practically useful and valuable. But the latter classes will participate in the spirit of improvement too. Fortune and worldly consequence are pretty generally the prize of superior knowledge, and many in the upper ranks who hold knowledge in little estimation for itself, will seek it with eagerness when they find that loss of *caste* is the consequence of ignorance. In fact, it may be said, that the London Mechanics' Institution is the parent of Mr. Campbell's University. After the artizans are supplied with good Libraries, & are well instructed in Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, if the wealthy cits and traders remain ignorant, it is at their peril.

"The Mechanics' Institutions having already acquired a degree of stability and importance which will probably soon attract the attention of Parliament. Their claim to legislative protection and encouragement, is quite as good as that of Savings Banks and Benefit Societies, and has this circumstance to recommend it, that a very small sum from the national funds would supply the wants of the whole country. There are in England and Scotland about 70 towns having a population of ten thousand inhabitants or upwards. With the aid of a small annual payment by the artisans themselves, and the money raised by the other classes, an allowance of 150*l.* per annum would support a lectureship on mechanics and chemistry in each of these; and thus with so small a grant as 10,000*l.* per annum, an amount absolutely insignificant, compared with the countless sums lavished on the idlers and dreamers in our Universities, the means of scientific instruction would be provided for the great mass of the mechanics of Britain. In such large places as Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, lectures both on mechanics and chemistry should be given every winter; in smaller towns a course of mechanics the one year, and of chemistry the next, would be quite sufficient. The course should neither be so short as to convey only a mere smattering of the science, nor so long and minute as to require more leisure and thinking than the auditors can bestow. In the School of Arts here it has been found that a

really useful course of the elements of mechanics or chemistry cannot be comprised in less than 24 lectures. Probably a course much longer would exhaust the patience of the artizans. At the same time it is proper to remark, that till ignorance of the science mentioned is considered as great a reproach to a mechanic as ignorance to read and write, the new institutions will not stand on a secure basis. At present many are attracted by novelty, and many by the love of amusement, or the fascination of showy experiments; but the path of science cannot be everywhere strewed with flowers; and those who are not content to seek improvement by labour, and labour often of an irksome kind, will either soon withdraw, or reap little benefit from their attendance.

"We have spoken of establishing lectureships only in places with a population of 10,000 souls; for the smaller towns we would provided in a different manner. As the classes are open in the large towns only in winter, we would have the lecturer to employ six months of the summer in giving courses of chemistry or mechanices, in the smaller places round about. By delivering three lectures weekly, a course of 24 lectures could be completed in two months. In this way a single person could lecture in two or even three places in one summer, and the benefits of scientific instruction might be extended to every town with 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, at a very small expense. Places with 6000 or 7000 inhabitants might have a course of chemistry or mechanics every summer, and those of smaller size might have it every second year. About 50*l.* or 2*l.* each lecture, would be a reasonable remuneration for the teacher, and about as much more might be required for other expenses. The small towns should of course receive assistance from the public funds as well as the large; but even upon this extended scale an annual grant of 60,000*l.* would probably suffice for the whole. We challenge any reasonable person to point out a mode in which so small a sum could realise so great and unmixed a national good.

"We proceed upon the supposition that lecturing to the Mechanices' Institutions should be made the business of a particular class of persons, who should devote their whole time and attention to it. We honour the men who, from the laudable motive of spreading knowledge, have stolen time from their private avocations to engage in this duty; but it can never be well performed, except by person trained to it as a profession. To be a good lecturer requires an accurate knowledge of the subject discussed, simplicity and clearness of conception, natural eloquence, dexterity in expermenting; in short, a combination of original and acquired powers not always to be found in those who have been regularly trained to the office of scientific instructors, and very rarely to be met with in others. Amateur men of science may know some things thoroughly, but their knowledge is partial and destitute of system. When they happen to be well informed, they want the art of conveying their ideas to others; or they betray the awkwardness of a novice in experimenting; and in fine, if they happen to have all the other gifts, their avocations, as physicians, clergymen, &c. deny them the leisure necessary to watch the progress of science, and add each new truth to their stock as it appears. We are convinced there would not be the least difficulty in conveying the apparatus required for a course of chemistry or mechanics from one town to another. As for the prejudice against itinerant lecturers, if such a prejudice exist, it would vanish when a large body of intelligent men were habitually so employed, and when thousands looked up to them as their guides and oracles in important branches of knowledge. Nothing, we believe, is wanted to set the system fairly in motion, but a few clever fellows to devote themselves entirely to the office of lectures. A hundred active men furnished with all the science which our universitie could supply, and in daily contact and communication with the industrious classes, would produce the most beneficial revolution in the state, both of science and art, and in the general condition of society, which has been witnessed in the course of many centuries. We take for granted, that, except in large towns like Edinburgh and Glasgow, one person might lecture both on Chemistry and Mechanics. We know that the thing is practicable; and we are satisfied that it would be better to have one *professional* lecturer who could make a reasonable living by his exertions in both these branches of physical science, than to have two amateur lecturers whose attention was distracted by other occupations.

"We have spoken of the probable interference of Parliament; and we certainly think that these institutions merit public patronage. But we know how apt the touch of a minister is to defile, and we are not anxious to see this patronage extended to them till they have acquired shape and consistency under the spontaneous care of enlightened philanthropy.—*Scotsman.*"

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Evre, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lt. Col. Taylor, 9th Regt.
Capt. W. S. Bradford, Asst. Adjt. Gen. H. S. F.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. St. John Grant, Madras Establishment.
Capt. Moore, 4th Dragoons.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 7th. Ship Asia, (Free Trader), W. L. Pope, Commander, returned back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 9th, Ship Asia, (Free Trader,) W. L. Pope, Commander, to London.
11th, Arab Ship Taze, D. Sterling, Commander, to Calcutta.
12th, Ship Sophia, Charles Snyder, Commander, to Muscat.
Passengers by Taze.—Mrs. Sterling and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Recovery, for London.
Simpson, for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 20th, French Ship Harmonie, M. Auverny Commander, from Bordeaux 1st January, Montevideo, Mauritius and Pondichery 13th August.
Do. 21st, French Ship La Ville de Marseille, Robert David, Commander, from Mauritius 15th July and Pondichery 14th August.
Do. do. Arab Ship Mussaffa, Muller Solo, Commander, from Muscat 28th July.
Do. 23d, Bark Mary Ann Sophia R. Cornfoot, Commander, from Sumatra 3d August.

PASSENGERS.

Per French Ship Harmonies, from Mauritius:—Nicholas Coguerel and Nel[illegible] Flenrian.

Per Mary Ann Sophia, from Tappanooly—Mrs. Burton; Masters. J. and R. Burton; Misses Burton, Sturgian, Fish, Hannah Fish, M. Astain, Bagle, Messim, Salmon, Evelina Salmon, B. Salmon, B. Daniel, and Margaret Daniel; and the Reverend Mr. R. Burton.

DEPARTURES.—August 18th, Ship Alexander, R. Dickie, Commander, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.
Do. 19th, Ship Gilmore, R. L. Laws, Commander, for Arracan.
Do. do. Ship Barretto Junior, Webster, Commander, for China.
Do. 21st. Ship King George the Fourth, J. Hullock, Commander, for Madras.
Do. do. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, Commander, for Penag.
Do. do. Bark Jop, C. Oakley, Commander, for Isle of France and Cape.
Do. do. Ship Crown, James Pender, Commander, for Liverpool.
Do. 22d. Ship Hope, J. T. E. Flint, Commander, for London via Cape of Good Hope.
Do. do. Ship Bengal, N. MacLeod, Commander, for Liverpool.
Do. 23d, American Ship Georgian, J. Bancroft, Commander, for Philadelphia.
Do. do. Pagoda, M. Brewster, Commander, for Boston.
Do. 24th, Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, Commander, for Arracan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 25th, Ship Lord Amherst, Captain R. Lucas, from Calcutta 31st July.
Do. Ship John, Captain Thomas Popplewell, from London 26th March, Madeira 23d April, and Johanna 30th July.
26th, Brig Sarah, Captain Peter Milne, from London 14th February, Cape of Good Hope 16th June, and Ceylon 17th August.
29th, Brig Ann, H. Prendegrass from Trincomallee 26th August.
30th, Ship Lady Flora, McDonald, from London 4th, and St. Jago 27th May.

DEPARTURES.—August 26th, Ship Robarts, R. Roe, for Calcutta.
27th, H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, G. Mason, for Calcutta.
29th, Brig Sarah, P. Milne, for Calcutta.
Do. Brig Ann, H. Prendegrass, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 2nd September, at Matoongha, the Lady of Captain Barton, Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bhooj, on the 14th ult. Miss Thomson aged 18 years, much regretted by her friends.
At Surat, on the 28th ultimo, Juliana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Vibart Esq. aged 2 years and six months.
At Surat, on the 30th ult. Ellen, the second daughter of John Vibart Esq, aged 14 months.
At Bandora, on the 11th Instant, Mr. Bartholomew de Mello, the second son of the late Mr. Aleixo de Mello, aged 21 years, his amiable disposition and good qualities are generally known to require any eulogium from his relations and friends. Having left a very disconsolate Mother, Brothers and great number of friends to mourn his irreparable loss. Few young men perhaps have been cut off thus early in their career who have so well merited the regret and sympathy of their friends and relations; his body was found the next day in the great tank at Bandora, where he went to bathe.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 9th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, R. L. C. McCutchaw, Esq. to Miss Eliza Hollinghery.
At Calcutta, on the 13th August, at the Scotch Church, by the Reverend J. Brown, Hubert Marshall, Esq. 33d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Miss Anna Maria Andree, eldest [illegible]

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend Mr. W. Eales, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. George Bond, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, to Miss Caroline, second Daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Williams.

Births.---At Culcutta, on the 20th August, Mrs. Charles Rice, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 23d August, the Lady of William Davis, Esq. of the Custom House, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on Tuesday the 23d August, the Lady of Doctor Bannatyne Macleod, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th August, the Lady of Captain Charles King, 16th Lancers, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, on the 9th August, of the Colera Morbus, William R. Jones, Son of Mr. J. B. Jones, aged 3 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Jones, aged 5 years 4 months and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, C. Greenweller, Esq. aged 31 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, the infant Son of R. Alexander, Esq.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th August, Mary Anna, the Daughter of Lietenant-Colonel Bryant Judge Advocate General, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Miss Maria Barretto, the infant Daughter of Luis Joseph Barretto, Esq, aged 10 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on the 22d Aug. Miss Flora Mcdonald, infant Child of Mr. Conductor Mcdonald, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, Henry Manning, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, aged 27 years and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, Mr. George Serrão 8, Provisioner, aged 45 years.

At Fort William, on the 22d August, Captain W. Mountgarret, of His Majesty's 87th Foot.

Madras.

Births.—At Ryapooram, on Wednesday, the 24th August, the Wife of Mr. Constantine De Rozario, of a Son.

In Black Town, on the 26th August, at her Father-in-law's house, Mrs. Jacob Thompson, of a Daughter.

At Arlancupang, near Pondicherry, on the 27th August, Mrs. A. Williamson, of a Son.

Deaths.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on Tuesday the 30th August, Mrs. Baker, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Forsyth, after a protracted illness which she bore with Christian resignation. Mrs. B. was justly endeared to all her relations and friends, by whom her death will long be felt---more particularly by her disconsolate Husband and Mother.

Ceylon.

Death.---At Colombo, on the 15th August, the Infant Daughter of Capt. Hilton, H. M. 45th Regiment, aged 6 days.

CALCUTTA.

The following Statistics of Paris, published in a late paper, are curious, and amusing from the heterogeneous assemblage of subjects they contain.

The number of births in Paris—which in 1820 was 24,858; in 1821, 25,156; in 1822, 26,880—in the year 1823 amounted to 27,070; but the deaths—which in 1820 amounted only to 22,464; in 1821, to 22,917; in 1822, to 23,882—were in 1823, 24,500. The consequent increase of which amounts to 2394 in 1820; 2239 in 1821; 3598 in 1822, and 2570 in 1823; making a total increase of population during the four years of 10,801 individuals. The number of natural children in 1820 was 8870; in 1821, 9176; in 1822, 9751; and in 1823, 9806. The proportion of the latter year being rather less than 3-8ths or rather a third of the total of births. There are generally more boys than girls born; the difference in 1820 was 448; in 1821, 564; in 1822 it was reduced to 264; and in 1823 was 434. The number of deaths in 1823 was as follows:—15,273 at their residences, &c.; 8227 in the hospitals, 661 military; 72 in prison; and 267 deposited at the *Morgue*. There were also 1509 still-born children in 1823, of which 847 were boys. There has been also a tremendous increase in deaths occasioned by the small-pox; in 1820 they were only 105; in 1821, 272; in 1822, the enormous number of 1084; and in 1823, only 649, of which 365 were boys. In 1823 there were 6280 marriages between bachelors and spinsters; 332 between bachelors and widows; 680 between widowers and spinsters; and 212 between widows and widowers, making a total of 7504. There were consumed in the same year 915,958 hectolitres of wine; 51,416 of brandy; 11,465 of cider and perry; 16,860 of vinegar; 150,069 of beer—being 77,445 hectolitres of wine, and 8652 of brandy, more than were drunk in 1822; but there was a diminution in the consumption of beer of about 46,690 hoctolitres. In 1822, 3,196,146 pounds of raisins were consumed in Paris, and in 1823, only 536,617 pounds, making an enormous decrease. There were also consumed in 1823, 76.018 oxen, 10,394 cows, 74,096 calves, 363,048 sheep, 89,562 pigs and wild boars, besides 2,009,638 kilogrammes* of sausages, &c., 609,474 ditto of chitterlings, &c. 1,531,780 of dry cheese! There were sold the amount of 4,027,196 francs of sea fish, 889,056 of oysters, 547,191 of fresh water fish, 8,037,875 game and poultry, 8,465,824 of butter, and 3,857,148 francs worth of eggs---making a material increase in every article of consumption with the year 1822. The consumption of corn and flour is valued at 1500 sacks a day; 9,026,914 trusses, of hay, 18.786,260 ditto of straw, and 1,108,058 hectolitres† of oats, were sold in 1823; a convincing proof of the increasing prosperity, and that a much greater number of persons keep horses and carriages than in 1822.

EUROPE.

The Times, May 10.

A prospectus of a new periodical work, entitled the *Parthenon*, which is to be chiefly devoted to the fine arts, has just appeared. It is particularly remarkable for the manner in which the work is intended to be executed, and of which the prospectus is a specimen. Though this prospectus appears in the usual printed character, it is actually printed from stone. Drawings, written music, and manuscript, are introduced into the body of the letter press, and the whole is printed off at one impression. This new process, by which types are employed in lithography, and made to return impressions from stone, is called typo-lithography. It may be employed with great advantage in various ways, but particularly in works in which illustrative prints are introduced into the same page with letter press. If we may judge by the specimen, the work will be worthy of the patronage of all admirers of art. The allegorical vignette shows equal delicacy of design and execution.

Royal Society.—At the first meeting of the Royal Society after the Christmas holidays, a very interesting paper was read by Capt. Kater, on a new collimetre, an instrumen for ascertaining correctly the line of collination, or the true level of a telescope, which promises to be of great utility in astronomy. The fellows heard with pleasure, that the accounts of the failure of a practical application of science, announced in some of the papers, was without foundation*; and were informed by their President, and by the Fellows who had seen, or were acquainted with the state of the Samarang, that the results were of the most satisfactory kind. M. Thenard's name was read as a Foreign Member of the Society; and Mr. Bell and Mr. Scoresby admitted as Fellows. At the request of the Royal Society, Government had consented to have an arc of the meridian measured in New South Wales. It is to be hoped, that no changes which may take place in the government of that colony will interfere with this important measure, which is a great scientific object, not merely from its relation to the charts and limits of territory in Australasia, but likewise from its connexion with the figure of the earth.

* A kilogramme weighs rather less than 2½ lbs. English.

† The hectolitre is about three bushels English measure.

Elopement.---Early on the morning of Thursday week, eloped from As---l---y---P---k, the seat of W. T. D---r---cy, Esq. the Honourable D---n---s A———r B---ng---m, a minor, with Maria Helena, second daughter of R---b---t P---r---se, Esq. of R---xbro, in the county Galway. The amiable couple are not as yet of age; and it is said that the Noble mother of the Honourable bridegroom intends enforcing him by law to continue at *school* until his minority shall have ceased. We imagine, however, that the Honourable minor determined to graduate no further in the *classical* course. The school of Hymen is now, it would appear, the theatre for his speculation.---*Dublin Morning Register.*

The Morning Chronicle, May 16.

"We understand," says an Evening Paper, "that Parliament will not be dissolved this year. It will be remembered that the present Cabinet is formed on the principle of strict neutrality upon the Catholic Question. Dissolving the Parliament at the present crisis, in order to take advantage of the religious passion, excited in the country by the tone of the debates on the Catholic Question, and its adjuncts, would be a breach of the principle of neutrality, to which the section of the Cabinet friendly to religious liberty could not submit."

The reason here assigned for not dissolving Parliament now would, in all probability, be equally applicable next year. It is not to be supposed that the Catholic Claims, should they not be allowed at present, would not be urged with equal perseverance next year; and if the votes would influence the returns, we should, in that case, like to know by what secret that effect would not be produced then as well as now.

However, is Parliament to be dissolved this year, or not?—that is the grand question. We understand the exact period of the dissolution has not yet been determined on. The friends of part of the Administration give out, that in the course of a few days this matter will be finally arranged.

* This alludes to Sir H. Davy's plan for preventing the corrosion of the copper on the bottom of vessels.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESS., MAY 16.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Monday, May* 9.

A great number of Petitions were presented against any further concessions to the Catholics, and for and against the Equitable Loan bill.

The Bishop of NORWICH said, there were, in Norwich, several clergymen who entertained more enlarged and liberal ideas with respect to civil and religious liberty than were usual amongst the clergy; and from those clergymen he had the honour of presenting a Petition, praying that the benefits of the Constitution might be extended to the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland.

SALE OF GAME.

Lord DACRE, in rising to move the second reading of the bill for legalising the sale of game, observed, that he ought, perhaps, to apologise to their Lordships for not moving for more information to be laid before them; but from the analysis of the laws upon the subject, and from other considerations, their lordships would see the impolicy and injustice of the Act as it at present stood. He could not help expressing his strong and decided opinion, that the happiness, morals, habits, and even existence of the agricultural population of this country, were involved in the operation of these laws. If their lordships would look into the state of the law, as it originally stood, with respect to game, they could come to no other conclusion than that the latter had anciently belonged to the proprietor of the land; and, therefore, the present bill proposed to return to the ancient law. If it even were otherwise, their lordships ought to make some declaratory law, in order to put an end to those heart-burnings and jealousies which set man against man, and despoiled the fair surface of the land. He might refer to the authority of Lord Coke, on this subject, with the opinion of Lord Kenyon, who stated the opinion of Coke upon an action of trover, in which Lord Kenyon said, that if the former were not good law, they knew where to apply for better: that is, meaning that they might move for a new trial at law. The preamble of the Statute of Henry VII. stated, as its foundation, that persons with small livings were in the habit of destroying game, to the great injury of the sports of persons of property, and the destruction of their interests. It was impossible, he thought, after these authorities, to contend, that game ought not to be the property of the possessor of the freehold. It was a notorious fact, that the average of persons convicted for poaching was not less than between eleven and fifteen hundred a-year. When acts were by law rendered criminal, to which no moral turpitude naturally attached, the necessary consequence must be an increase of crime. In one county with which he was acquainted, and in which the game was preserved with peculiar care, the business of the Sessions, a few years back, used not to occupy more than four or five hours. Now it took up as many days, in consequence of the vast increase of poaching. In an adjoining county, where there were not many preserves, the business of the Session was soon disposed of. Upon inquiry it would be found that poaching was the first step to general criminality and depravity of manners. To the present system of Game Laws he attributed much of that alarming increase of crime which no person could deny had taken place. What he should consider a remedy for those evils would be, first to declare game property, and, secondly, to allow it to be disposed of like any other property. There were many minor provisions which he should be prepared to submit to their lordships, if they should allow the bill to go into a committee. As the present leases fell in, it would be easy to make arrangements hereafter, accommodated to the change of law. One point for which he should provide was, that no person should sell game without a license, and that the owner of game should affix such marks as would enable him to ascertain whether the person disposing of it had come by it in a legal manner. He was not prepared to say that this was the very best measure that could be proposed, but certain he was that something should be done to obviate the many evils arising out of the present Game Laws. The noble lord concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND opposed the motion. When a measure like this, affecting the rights and privileges of so many of the King's subjects was proposed, it required very serious consideration. The preservation of game, in a country so highly cultivated as this, was a subject of high importance. If the noble Lord (Dacre) proceeded with the measure, he would find himself involved in much contradiction and absurdity. This measure was introduced under the pretext of popular favour, and of supporting popular rights but whoever examined the bill, would find it to be the most despotic act that ever was framed; and that, in fact, its principles were the same as those from which the horrors of the French revolution were partly drawn. Its tendency was to benefit men of extensive landed property, and to deprive all other classes of every species of rural amusement. It went to declare *feræ naturæ* to be private property. It took from the Lord of the Manor the rights he now possessed, giving him such as he ought not to possess. What privileges it granted to the small proprietor were quite useless, because he could not pursue game beyond the limits of his own property. It was true, he might set snares on his land, but no more. Their Lordships should consider, in the next place, how it interfered with rural amusements, such as hunting, shooting, or hawking. The game might be pursued from a man's own lands into those of another; but then, if the person pursuing it could not prove it to be the very same he had started, he might be seized, and taken before a Magistrate. The measure would have the effect of turning every large proprietor of game into a poulterer, and every sportsman into a robber. He was not disposed to deny the great evil arising from poaching; and should be as ready as any man to concur in such measures as might be likely to lessen the mischief. The present, however, was not, as it appeared to him, a measure of that description. The noble Earl concluded by moving, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord MALMESBURY opposed the bill. He did not recollect in the course of his Parliamentary experience, that any distinguished statesman proposed a charge of the present system of Game Laws, as a measure of great public importance. One great benefit arising from them was their tendency to induce gentlemen to reside for a considerable part of the year on their estates. This he looked upon as so great and important an advantage, that he should be very unwilling to incur the risk of losing it for a contingent good.

Lord DARNLEY supported the bill. The evil of poaching had gone so far that something must be done to put a stop to it.

Lord CALTHORPE spoke in favour of the bill. It was impossible by any description to exaggerate the mass of evil arising from the Game Laws.

Lord SUFFIELD supported the bill. He had listened attentively to the arguments advanced by the noble lords who were opposed to the bill, but he had heard nothing to induce him to change his opinion of the present system of Game Laws which were a most prolific source of crime, and most oppressive in their operation on a large and valuable class of society.

The bar was then cleared for a division, when there appeared—For the second reading, 23:—Against it, 38—Majority, 15—Adj.

Wednesday, May 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petitions were presented from Colchester and Southampton, in favour of the Equitable Loan bill.

Lord DARNLEY stated, that he should not enter upon the subject of the Quarantine Laws, till the bill on the subject came up from the other House.

Lord MALMESBURY moved for a variety of Returns, relative to the importation of foreign corn and flour; also for a copy of the agreement betwixt Lord Bathurst and the Canada Company, and for an account of the quantity of land settled and disposed of in Canada since 1820.—Ordered.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Petitions against the Catholic Claims were presented from the county of Anglesea, from the Dissenters of the Borough of St. Ives, from Denbigh, from Glasgow, signed by 15,000 persons; from a great number of places in the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan; from the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; from Linlithgow; and from Congleton, in the county of Chester. Sir John Newport, Mr. Brougham, Mr. S. Wortley, Lord Milton, Mr. W. Wynn, Sir H. Parnell, and several other Members of the House of Commons, brought up the bill for removing the disqualifications of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, to which they prayed the concurrence of that House. The Members of the House of Commons having withdrawn from the bar,

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE said, that he rose with feelings of unmingled satisfaction to move the first reading of the bill; a satisfaction in which all who regarded the measure as one of conciliation and justice, he was confident, would fully participate. In another state of things he should think a longer interval necessary to enable their lordships to deliberate on the merits of a bill of such importance and magnitude; but under existing circumstances, he felt it his duty to move that the bill be read a second time on Tuesday.

Lord LIVERPOOL begged leave to suggest to the noble Earl, that the usual course was to move that the bill be previously printed.

Lord DONOUGHMORE acceded to the suggestion of the noble Earl, and moved that the bill be printed; in the understanding that the discussion should take place on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 13.

A great number of Petitions were presented both for and against any further concessions to the Catholics.

Lord KING said, that where the revenues of the clergy were small, there were few Petitions against the Catholics, from which he inferred that the influence of the clergy had been exerted in getting up these Petitions.

The Bishop of CHESTER and Lord KENYON rebutted such a calumny against the clergy.

Lord KING persevered in the facts, which were open to proof, and which he thought justified the inference.

Lord HOLLAND said, it was absurd to say that the sense of the people of England was against the Catholics, when the Parliament of the United Kingdom had now for the second time asked their Lordships to concede to them the privileges which they claimed. Although he had been considered a Reformer, yet he could not go so far as to declare that the House of Commons did not speak the sense of the people. It should be recollected that the clergy, who were the most strenuous Petitioners, were parties directly interested in its failure, and therefore their opinions should not be taken as those of the country generally. Their Lordships would do well to recollect, that the part of the country to which the measure alluded to, referred, was the part in which they were most vulnerable, and which therefore should be conciliated.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER presented a Petition from Gloucester against the Unitarian Marriage bill.

At the request of the LORD CHANCELLOR, Lord HOLLAND moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill of Attainder, for the purpose of postponing it until Thursday week.

Sir E. Knatchbull brought up a message from the Commons, requesting the further Report of their Lordships' Committee on the state of Ireland.---Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Monday, May 9.*

CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

The order of the day for the further consideration of the Report on the Catholic Relief bill was then moved by Mr. BROUGHAM.

Mr. H. MAXWELL said, after having read and maturely considered the evidence, he had made up his mind to vote against the bill.

On the motion for going into a Committee on the Elective Franchise bill, (Ireland)

Mr. GRATTAN opposed the bill, has disfranchising the people of Ireland. He asserted that the 40*s.* freeholders of Ireland did value the franchise, which it was now the object of this bill to deprive them of. He thought the measure a monstrous one, and as such he should not have done his duty without he had entered his protest against it.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD said, consistently with the opinions which he had entertained for a number of years, he thought himself bound to vote for going into the Committee.

Mr. LITTLETON deprecated the present discussion as premature. The sole object of the bill was to prevent those whom he (Mr. L.) regarded as fraudulent freeholders, from overwhelming at elections those who were *bona fide* in possession of freeholds.

Mr. L. FOSTER had voted for the second reading in the hope that in the Committee it might be made to remedy existing evils. But he was afraid that it would give rise to as many fraudulent practices as it was calculated to suppress.

Sir J. NEWPORT thought that the Committee was the proper stage for the discussion of the merits of the case, and the present discussion premature.

Sir J. WROTTESLY was of opinion that the measure before the house was really one of Parliamentary Reform, as it went to disfranchise 200,000 persons.

Mr. DAWSON lamented that the measure had been mixed up with other matters with which it had no natural connexion. Three important questions had been blended together. If he supported the bill he should be obliged to vote for Catholic Emancipation, to which he was opposed; and if he opposed Catholic Emancipation, he must vote against the bill, of many parts of which he approved. On that account he must lament, that questions in themselves distinct, had been mixed and blended together. He was satisfied with the bill, if the clause were to be left out by which leaseholders were to be allowed to vote during their natural lives. For himself he wished the qualification to be raised from 40*s.* to 20*l.*; as it would prevent that system of fraud and perjury that at present prevailed, and would tend to produce a respectable yeomanry. He thought the measure should have been proposed by itself.

Mr. HUME thought the present measure the greatest innovation he had ever known, on what he had been accustomed to regard as sacred and inviolable. While he objected to the measure *in toto*, he was a zealous friend to Catholic Emancipation; but should the measure have been introduced as a clause in the Catholic bill, he should have voted against the bill sooner than such a measure should be carried. The hon. member then moved for the appointment of a select Committee, to inquire into the abuse of the elective franchise in Ireland, and how such abuse (if it existed) could be effectually checked.

Col. JOHNSON strongly supported the amendment.

Mr. R. MARTIN would consider the measure as most unconstitutional, if separated from Catholic Emancipation. Irish gentlemen were the worst evidences upon such a measure. We are all, said the hon. gen. incredible witnesses. (*Loud Laughter.*) Why was it not proposed to raise the elective franchise in England as well as in Ireland? He felt, notwithstanding, compelled to go into the Committee, for he considered the bill as a sacrifice for the purchase of Catholic Emancipation, at which sacrifice he was willing to be the Priest. Amongst the freeholders of Galway, he would relate an instance of independence, such as the world could not match. It was agreed between the candidates, that their respective tenants should remain neuter, and that if one should break loose and give his vote for his landlord, the latter should bring two other tenants to vote for his opponent. In the course of the election, a booth was about to close, as is usually the case when 40 freeholders do not appear from a certain district within a given time. In order to prevent its closing, five of his hon. colleague's freeholders, contrary to his expressed desire, voted against him (Mr. Martin) and kept the booth open. The other candidate immediately offered preparation, and compelled ten of his tenants to vote in his (Mr. M.'s) favour, but they did so in another booth, which was also on the eve of closing, in consequence of which occurrence, he (Mr. M.) lost 600 voters. (*Immense laughter.*) He, however, acquitted his hon. friend (Mr. Bailey) of any participation in the occurrence.

Mr. BAILEY rebutted such insinuations with indignation. The facts were correct, but the most unfair inuendoes were thrown out by his hon. colleague. (*Cries of No, no! from all parts of the House.*) He was willing to go into the Committee, but he feared he should be unable to give his support to the measure.

Mr. MARTIN explained.

Mr. S. RICE congratulated the House on what had fallen from the two members for Galway, which laid open to them the real state of the 40*s.* freeholders in Ireland. He would support the bill, and give his vote upon the purest principles which ever actuated a lover of popular rights.

After some further discussion the House divided, when there appeared—For going into a Committee, 168; Against it, 53—Majority, 115. —Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cork Roads bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. P. GRENFELL moved for returns of the Bank issues for the last three years, down to April last inclusive.—Ordered.

The Arigua Mining Company bill was read a second time.

The Liverpool and Ireland Postage bill was read a second time.

Mr. Secretary PEEL presented about 20 Petitions against the Roman Catholic Claims from St. Ann's, Westminster, Edmonton, Manchester, &c. The latter was signed by all the Magistrates, and 28,000 inhabitants.

Mr. HERRIES brought in a bill to enable the Treasury to purchase the Soverign Rights in the Isle of Man of the Duke of Athol. The hon. gent. also brought in the British Ships Registry bill.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CURWEN moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief bill. It having been read, he said that a great majority of the county which he had the honour to represent favoured the claims, and he cordially concurred in the sentiments. He believed that the bill would not merely lead to the diminution of animosities, but to the strengthening of the church.

Sir R. INGLIS expressed the opinion, that the church of Rome was unchanged and unchangeable; and that it had constantly proscribed all the master minds of Europe. The power of the Pope was not so great as it was; but the desire to exercise intellectual tyranny was as strong as ever. That authority was shorn of its strength; but encourage it, and the spirit would show itself in encreased force.

Mr. H. TWISS supported the bill.

Mr. H. DAVIS opposed the bill. He would give the Catholics toleration in the widest extent, but not the power of endangering the Protestant Establishment.

Mr. C. GRANT felt an unabated conviction of the necessity of the measure for the tranquillity of Ireland. He never heard any opponent of the measure say how Ireland was to be dealt with if this measure were refused. Let it be proved to him that there was danger from granting the boon, and he would not support the measure; but he was confident that rendering justice to the people of Ireland was the best means of securing their affection. The present measure might be delayed, but the increse of knowledge, of wisdom of religious charity, gave assurance of its ultimate success. But he called on the House to do that promptly and generously which all felt must be done inevitably.

After the SOLICITOR GENERAL, Mr. HUSKISSON, Mr. PEEL, &c. had addressed the House, there was a division. The numbers were---For the bill, 248; for the Amendment, 227---Majority for the bill, 21.---Adjourned.

FROM THE MOONING CHRONICLE, MAY 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

EQUITABLE LOAN BILL.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE presented a Petition from Stockport against the Eqitable Loan Bill.

Petitions in favour of the measure were presented by Lord MALMESBURY from ——; by Lord Colchester, from Maldon; by the Marquess of Downshire, from Dublin; and by ——, from Bermondsey.

CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Petitions against granting further concessions to the Catholics, and against passing the Catholic Relief Bill, were presented by the LORD CHANCELLOR, from Eddington, in Leicestershire, from three parishes in Sussex, from Maldon, and from the town of Gloucester; by Lord O'Neil, from certain parishes in the county of Cork; by the Earl of Egremont, from Brighton, signed by 500 respectable persons in a few hours; by Lord Arden, from the city of Peterborough; and by the Duke of Beaufort, three from Bristol and its vicinity.

The Earl of DERBY presented a Petition from the town of Manchester and Salford, in favour of the Catholic Relief Bill. This Petition had been agreed to at a Meeting publicly called and publicly held; it was signed by 16, 378 persons, and he thought the majority of the people in that part of the county were in favour of the Catholics. At the public meeting, the Petition had been carried by a majority of three to one; and more names would have been affixed to the Petition had it been longer in circulation.

The Bishop of CHESTER thought it right to explain to their Lordships the manner in which he understood this Petition had been got up. It was true that a public meeting had been called, and agreed to, after a discussion. But in fact, after the discussion of the Petition, a motion had been put, that the Meeting should adjourn, and this motion was carried, on a shew of hands, by a great majority. In consequence, all the more respectable part of the people left the room, which was immediately filled with the lowest description of Irish labourers, who carried the Petition in favour of the Catholics by acclamation. Of the 15,000 names to the Petition, he believed between 10 or 12 thousand were the names of Irish Catho-

nother Petition, of an opposite nature' een agreed to at Manchester, which was by about 40,000 persons. It had not agreed to at a public meeting, but the on had been left for signature at several places, and in large rooms. Into these , he must state to their Lordships, the labourers intruded, and daubed over the nres with ink, or crossed them out, or down names with marks and crosses, in to render the Petition less respectable. s had, however, been found out in time, then erased, so that the Petition would be ented to their Lordships, containing only ignatures of 38,000 persons, instead of 40,000. the statement he had made, their Lord- ould judge which of the two Petitions Manchester was worthy of the greatest He had understood also, that imme- y after the name of the Borough-reeve to Petition presented by the Noble Earl, such names as O'Harra, M'Callaphan, bers being the names of Irish labourers. Earl of DERBY explained that the first after those of the boroughreeve and con- was that of Mr. Birley, who belonged Volunteers on the 16th of August, and name was probably not unknown to the t Rev. Prelate. There were a great num- of respectable names to the Petition, and hoped it would induce their Lordships to ss that Bill, without which he was sure there could be no tranquillity for Ireland, and no security for the Empire.

The Earl of LIMERIC said, that the Irish who could sign their names to this Petition was a proof that they were not of the lowest classes. He defended these men from the insinuations of the Right Reverend Prelate, and contended that nobody had a better right to sign such petitions, for their dearest interests were at stake.

The Bishop of CHESTER did not apply the term lowest as a stigma, or in any other sense but as lowest in a wordly condition. He had recently defended the rights of all classes to petition, and did not call their right to do this in question. He had merely stated circumstances connected with the Petition presented by the Noble Earl, which, it appeared to him, ought to have some weight with their Lordships; and there was a person below their Lordships' bar who would be ready, did the usages of their Lordships permit it, to substantiate every statement he (the Bishop of Chester) had made. He could say with sincerity, that he had not meant to cast any reflexion on the labourers, or on any class of men, and he never did, particularly on those whom Providence had placed below him.

Lord CLIFDEN: If the Petition were signed by the lowest classes of the Irish, it was a proof, that from the highest to the lowest, every class felt alike. They had shewn, by coming forward so rapidly, as described by the Right Reverend Prelate, that they felt strongly in favour of the Catholics; that all ranks felt equally on this point, and he was afraid, if this Bill were rejected, it would be felt and known that the Irish did feel strongly.

The Earl of DERBY presented a Petition, in favour of the Bill, from the Unitarians of Liverpool.

Further Petitions, against the measure, were presented by the Archibishop of Canterbury, from Croydon, Surrey, by the Earl of Abingdon, from Abingdon; by Lord Dynevor, from the High Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the county of Caermarthen, and from several parishes in the same county; by the Bishop of Lincoln, from several places in his diocese. The Right Rev. Prelate said that he had presented four or five Petitions to their Lordships; his diocese was a very extensive one, and he might have procured as many Petitions as it was extensive, had he employed any influence. He never had used any influence whatever, because he thought it did not become those, who were afterwards to judge a question, to use any influence to get Petitions sent to them to influence their judgement. He had presented, those Petitions which had been sent to him, as he felt it his duty to do, when they were respectfully worded, but he had never used the least influence to procure Petitions.

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made to Mr. Collingridge the Secondary, and by his advice, the officer left possession of the house on the condition, that if a receipt could not be produced, he should return into possession. At this the defendants expressed great satisfaction, and thanked the officer for his obliging conduct. The Learned Counsel said that he never knew a more lenient execution of a warrant in the whole course of his experience. The Sheriff's Officer was bound by his writ to obtain satisfaction of the demand made by the House, and, therefore must have its amount, or a receipt proving that it had already been discharged. Could the production of a memorandum from the Warden of the King's Bench be considered as a receipt with which he could be satisfied? Certainly not; he was therefore to take possession. This was done; but lest it should cause any inconvenience to the parties, the officer left the house, on a condition to which he was by no means obliged to accede. Indeed so kind was the conduct of the Officer that the defendant actually thanked him for the line of conduct he had pursued. If the present Rule were made absolute, the Sheriff would be liable to an action by the defendants. His object, therefore, was to pray that it might not be made absolute; or if it was, that a shield might be held over him by the Court, since he had only acted in the performance of the commands imposed upon him by its officers.

Mr. TINDALL appeared for Mr. Lushington, the Master of the Crown Office, who had been included in the Rule. He was not aware that he could say any thing of importance to the Court, and appeared, rather to give any information the Court might require with respect to the practice of the Office, than for any thing else. It was impossible for the Master of the Crown Office, to show cause why any particular process should not be set aside, since he acted as the mere servant of the Crown, and was to proceed according to those regulations which custom and law pointed out as the guides of his conduct. Perhaps it might not be imporper for him briefly to state the practice of the office. From the earliest period, previous to the time of the statute of the 22d and 23d Charles 2d., c. 22, the practice always was, not to make a return into the Exchequer of any other fine than those which were paid. That statute, however, directed that a return should be made of all fines, whether they had been paid or not. Strange however as it might appear, the original custom of returning no fines except those which had been paid, continued from the passing of the statute till the year 1819. Then it was that a gentleman of great learning and experience, the late Mr. Daltry, had his attention drawn to the statute of Charles 2d, and he was convinced, as all persons would, who read it, that the officers who did not comply with its provisions, could not be indemnified. The practice, therefore, of returning all fines, paid or not paid, in conformity with the statute, prevailed since that period. Thus it appeared, that as far as Mr. Lushington was concerned, he had only done what his situation, and the practive of the office demanded. Before the Court came to the conclusion that the Officer had done wrong, it was important to inquire, whether the party calling himself aggrieved had done all in his power to avoid the effect of which he complained. Had they adopted the course which persons in their situation ought? Had they obtained an order from the Court to discharge them from the payment of the fine? This was the rule. This was, in fact, the law, and therefore every person was bound to know it. They had not fulfilled what was so required; they had not done all they could to prevent any unpleasant consequences from arising through the practice of the Court, and therefore the Court could not relieve them.

Mr. CLARKE appeared for the Attorney-General, but as that officer did not intend to address the Court on behalf of the Crown, he should abstain from urging any thing on that side.

Mr. Grindley, one of the officers of the Exchequer, stated the practice of the Court, in proceeding on returns of fines made. In the present instance the first extent was returned on the last day of Hilary Term, 1822. The summons of the green wax issued on the ensuing seal in March, 1822. The second summons was issued by the Clerk of the Estreats in August, 1822. This was in fact a *levari facias*. It was directed to the Sheriff of Surrey, and he returned *nil*. After that the clerk of the Hill handed it over to the Pipe Office, where it was enrolled, and then became a debt of record. After that the process issued against the parties. This was the regular authorised course of the office, and in pursuing it, no wrong could be said to have been done to the party.

Mr. Farrer, the clerk of the Estreats, explained the nature of the office he filled. He had occupied that situation during thirty years, and according to his experience during that time, he was convinced that nothing but what the course of the office authorised had been done in the present case.

Mr. Baron GARROW: Supposing, Mr. Farrer, that a return is made of a fine of 10,000*l.* being due from a particular person; afterwards the money is paid; would process issue against him, to recover the amount of that fine on his goods in any County of England, unless he had obtained an order of the Court to discharge him?

Mr. Farrer: That, my Lord, is the practice of the Office. I, or any other person who holds it, can exert no discretion in the case. The directions of the law are imperative.

Mr. Baron GARROW: Then what is to protect the liberties and property of his Majesty's subjects, if a person may thus be obliged to pay a debt due to the Crown twice over?

Mr. Farrer: The practice of the office is as I have stated, my Lord. The returns are made for the sake of more easily balancing the accounts between the King's Bench and this Court.

Mr. Baron HULLOCK: But where it is clear that the money has been already paid, could not the officers condescend to avoid issuing a process, thus to make a person pay a debt twice?

Mr. Baron GRAHAM: The return is made one year before the money is paid, and therefore it is impossible to know the fact of the payment before process issues, without comparing the two returns. This cannot be expected from men in Office.

Mr. Mallet, the clerk of the Nichils, explained the practice of the office, and proved that he had only acted as custom authorized.—The LORD CHIEF BARON: With regard to the practice of the various offices of the King's Bench and Exchequer, we cannot have better information than the statements of the very respectable gentlemen who have appeared this day. However, with regard to the facts of the sent case, founded on that practice, they be verified on affidavit, as that is the only in which the information will become receiva

Mr. JERVIS was about to address the Cou support of the rule, when he was interrupte

The LORD CHIEF BARON: Mr. Jervis though I am convinced that you are the judge of the case in which you are engag and will act in the manner most conductive the interests of your clients, yet I would put to your own prudence to say, whether you ha not better reserve what you have to urge till t information we require from the different ficers of the Courts be obtained. What state must weigh considerably with us, therefore we should not be able to judge well of the points you urge, were we una quainted with facts within their knowledge.

Mr. JERVIS was obliged to his Lordshi the suggestion, and would abstain from g at length into the case at present. He wo however, make one remark respecting practice of the Court, and he should be able m satisfactorily to prove according to the treati of the Chief Baron Gilbert, that considerabl abuses of the proper mode of proceeding had been long practised. He meant not to refer to any person in particular, nor to impute to any gentleman a disposition to do any thing which he did not consider perfectly correct. The most innocent men often continued in a very improper practice, from ignorance of what their real duty was. That was the fact in the present instance. If any doubt existed as to the possibility of such an improper proceeding, look at the fact of not returning fines both paid and unpaid, into the Exchequer, in direct contradiction to the statute of Charles. That mistake had prevailed from 1670 till 1819, and therefore there was nothing remarkable, if other errors equally gross should prevail in the practice of the Courts.

The case then stood over till the second day of the next term, by which time the affidavits required would be obtained, and then Mr. Jervis will be fully heard in support of the rule.

The Morn. Chro. May 16.

Theodore Hook, who has been for some time in prison for robbing the public, is stated to be now at large. It is thought to be a curious *coincidence*, that the cause of the printers of the *John Bull* against the agents of the Crown, for an unlawful seizure of their goods, should apparently be dropped *sub silentio*. Certain it is, that on Friday week, the 6th instant, that cause was called on in the Court of Exchequer; that the counsel for the defence, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, proved to be very unaccountably *absent*; and that the Judge thereupon very obligingly postposted the trial—*which has since been heard no more of*. On the very same day, Friday, according to some of the daily papers, *Theodore Hook* walked out of "durance vile." Will the *Smoky Gazette* explain this mystery?

A Learned Judge, on being asked "What conduced most to a Barrister's success?" is said to have replied "that Barristers succeeded by many methods; some by great talents, some by high connections, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

☞ *See Supplement.*

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

Institution.—Last month Dr. ...vered a lecture at this establish-...owded auditory, which listened ...ed interest and attention. After ...he lecturer addressed the assem-...nounced the munificent present of ...m Sir F. Burdett, being his second ... having previously subscribed a hun-

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...er Scott.—It is said that upon ...he premature death of the late ...turin, and learning that he had ... but ill provided for, and some ... manuscripts, Sir Walter wrote ...rtunate lady a letter of condo-...hich, among other kind expres-...ct for the genius of the departed ...ratuitously offered his editorial ...the purpose of giving his works ...in a form the most likely to be ...her of profit.

...in London.—Mr. Thomas Camp-...ddressed a letter to Mr. Brougham, ... he recommends the establishment of ...niversity in London, "for effectively ...d multifariously teaching, examining, ex-...ercising, and rewarding with honours, in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of our middling rich people, between the age of fifteen or sixteen, and twenty"—by the mid-dling rich, he meaning "all between mecha-nics and the enormously rich."

From the Literary Journal, for March.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There is nothing more injurious to the real interests of a theatre, than what is vulgarly called *a row*. It may crowd the pit and galleries for a few nights; it may even fill the boxes without the friendly aid of the free list; but it dissipates the enchantment we have struggled to maintain for years. ...rs ...ut whose names a dream and glory hovered ...are brought in their own persons before ...e audience, and prove themselves but ordi...ary mortals. The business of the scene is re...duced to a mockery; passion be-comes ri...ous; and the noblest passages of the poet are only watched to be degraded by an application to the paltry affair of the hour. All this tends to vulgarize the scene; to degrade the performers; and to repel the better half of an audience, without whom a place of public entertainment looks monstrous. We are heartily sorry, therefore, for the affair of Mr. Kean, even independent of its more direct influence on public morals; for it converted Old Drury into a Bear-Garden, and made Shakespeare a text-book for the galleries and the public press. Nor can we have the satisfaction of approving either the appearance of the actor, the clamour of his friends, or the boisterous hypocrisy of his enemies. It is idle to assert that the public have no right to express a sense of an actor's misconduct, because they do not assume a censorship over others: for in the first case they have the power, and in the last they have none; and it is vain to argue with those who possess *might*, that it is not right. Still it was fitting they should consider whether it was excellent to use their advantage; whe-ther it was consistent to drive a ma... from ... profession for frailties excused in c... whether morality was not sure to be wounded in the contest, whoever obtained the victory. If Mr. Kean's enemies were unjust, his friends were insolent and silly. Had they simply repelled the opposition, they would have done well; but they invited its continu-ance, and hailed their favourite with shouts of triumph, as if he had acquired a new claim to public sympathy. Pope has described them in the spirit of prophecy:

> While all its throats the gallery extends,
> And all the thunder of the pit ascends—
> Loud as the *wolves* on Orcas' stormy steep
> Howl to the roarings of the northern deep;
> Such is the shout, the loud applauding note,
> At Booth's high plume, or Olfield's petticoat."

As the subject is nauseous, we will only give an outline of the disturbance, sufficient to preserve the continuity of our dramatic an-nals. A week after Mr. Kean had appeared in the Court of King's Bench as a defendant, he appeared at Drury Lane, as Richard. The house was prodigious; but looked abso-lutely frighful, from the total absence of res-pectable women. Scarcely a sentence of the play was heard; for though the great majo-rity of the audience were in favour of the actor, they completely overwhelmed him with their clamours. Throughout the night, Mr. Kean played in gallant style; his pantomime was most eloquent; and no man could help admiring the courage with which he braved the storm. He next tried Othello; but here he was less himself; and the situations of the play afforded perpetual scope for odious dis-pleasure, and more odious triumph. At last, Mr. Elliston was heard, and explained, in a very manly address, the circumstances under which Mr. Kean had appeared, and which were undoubtedly true, though not quite con-clusive. Mr. Kean also addressed the house; and, allowing for a little absurdity about "Shakespeare's heroes," made a forcible ap-peal to the people from the press. From this time the contest languished, and soon died away. This result might be anticipated; for, though a disturbance may be kept up sixty nights when sixpence is at stake, it is too much to hope for a prolonged riot in behalf of pub-lic decency! After the theatre had been deserted by decent company for several eve-nings, Mr. Kean played Shylock, to a house elegantly filled, with all his energy and skill. He seemed resolved to merge the individual in the character; and, by restoring illusion to the scene, achieved one of the most difficult victories of his art.

As soon as peace was restored, a new play was produced, called "Masaniello, the Fisher-man of Naples." It is founded on a story capable of every intense dramatic effect, if conducted by a competent author, who wrote without the fear of a penitent licenser before his eyes. The short but brilliant history of Masaniello, a fisherman, who, for a brief space, gave freedom and law to Naples, and who was sacrificed by the rabble, whom he had vainly attempted to raise to the dignity of men, was peculiarly fitted for the stage. It offered the rare opportunity of presenting the rise, triumph, and fall of one of "the earth's great spirits," without violating truth of the unities. To give this noble adventure with truth; to exhibit the struggling throes of generous indignation in the heart of a fisherman; to depict him as the enthusiastic and triumphant hero, rejoicing in a people's acclamations, yet still retaining traits of his own lowly habits and fortunes; to represent him exulting too freely in his success, and falling, by the reaction of popular ingratitude, in the moment of victory—would have been worthy a genuine tragedian. Mr. Soane, the author of the play, is a man of talent, and even genius; yet he is peculiarly unfit to cope with such a theme. He is one of those restless spirits who will not share the palm with his subject; give him a bad thing, and he will trick it out in ingenious ornaments; give him a good thing, and he will certainly spoil it, to make it his own. He has eloquence and energy; but he disdains to employ them in the service of truth, and thinks it beneath him to be the mere secretary of Nature. We recollect when he dramatised Rob Roy in op-position to the compiler of Covent Garden, who had merely transcribed the best passages of the novel, he introduced the mother of the hero digging a grave for his wife, and half or quite killing her with curses. This, although dis-playing much more force of intellect than the compilation, did not answer a hundredth part as well; and it proved to us that the author ought to take his own inventions for his subject, in order to do justice to the peculiar weight and intensity of his own powers. This play has completely confirmed our opinion, and we think its failure—sustained with passion, and relieve with beauty, as it is—must convince him that we are right. Masaniello, the fisher-champion of humanity, sinks, at the very be-ginning of his success, into the illicit lover of a noble's wife; and hence the story is little more than an ordinary tale of adultery—"Cox v. Kean" sublimated into blank verse. Masa-niello's wife, jealous very much out of time, but assuredly not without cause, follows him to a ducal banquet, where the patriot chief avows his love, and is stabbed by him in his fury. Then, when the destinies of a nation are in his hands, follow remorse, incoherency, and mad-ness; and he is soon killed by the people, whose cause he is utterly unable to sustain. All this, though executed with considerable power, is essentially bad, and ought to be resented. The men who, under unfavourable circumstances, have struggled for human liberty deserve better of us than to be made the heroes of a gloomy melodrama. Too often they have left nothing but an example of energy and a name—and they ought not rashly to be des-poiled of their only rewards. In Mr. Soane's play, the wrongs of Naples, the character and intrepidity of her deliverer, and the reaction within his own mind, producing as signal a reaction without, sink into nothing; and we only see a lucky adventurer insulting his bet-ters, coveting his neighbour's wife, and mur-dering his own. This is not well; and, in spite of Mr. Kean's appearance in white and silver on a white charger; Mrs. Yates mincing blank verse, as his younger brother, and looking as pretty as a woman can look in the dress of the inferior sex; and beautiful views of Naples, and Vesuvius, which blazed and emitted through a whole scene, it did not answer. Kean had nothing to do worthy of his genius; and he is not an actor who can make something out of nothing: but one whose forte is to bring out and illustrate those beauties of our old poets which have hitherto been felt only in the closet. The other performers played well enough to cast the whole failure on the author, who was weighed down by nothing so much as by his own ambition. At first we were surprised that the

licenser, whose scrupulous morality and disinterested loyalty are appreciated by the public, should allow the bold taunts of Masaniello to stand on the prompter's copy; but we soon perceived that the rogue had grown politic, and that he had wisely resolved to concede to the popular cause.

A new opera has also been produced at this theatre, called "The fall of Algiers." The title, to all practised ears, discloses the plot, the characters, and the scenery. No regular frequenter of the pit would hesitate, on such announcement, to bet that there would be an English (or Irish) female captive gently wooed by a sentimental Dey, and harmoniously rejecting his suit; a husband happily made captive to discover the heroine and plan her rescue; a gay waiting-woman and an amorous old fool to fill up the interstices of the plot; and true British admiral to lay the outworks in ruins, set free the slaves, and make all parties happy. So far he would certainly have guessed, and would have been right; but, perchance, he might not have surmised that the British admiral would prove to be the father of the young husband; yet such is the fact. In truth, however, though the materials are very stale, they are managed with considerable dramatic skill, and are rendered judiciously subservient to the music. Mr. Bishop is the composer; and many of the pieces are in his best style; betraying the influence of Weber's genius, without any like a servile imitation of his style. Sapio, the Bey or Dey, sung with great taste and sweetness; Horn, as the young lover, both acted and sung with energy; Miss Stephens, as the soubrette, warbled as divinely and played more richly than usual; and Miss Graddon won all hearts by the unpretending chastity of her style. Mr. Terry was the English commander, whose cannon and voice still vibrate in our ears. After their rage was spent, a most picturesque scene was exhibited, representing Algiers after the bombardment; and a finale was sung, which might charm the loudest declaimer against slavery into silence.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The success of a theatre may almost be estimated in proportion to the rarity of its novelties. When managers of politicians are quiet, it is a sure sign they are doing well for themselves. At Covent-Garden, therefore, which has this year had an unusual run of success, we have lately had scarcely any thing to notice—and this month its annals are equally prosperous and barren, except that they are illustrated by Miss Foote's return. On the circumstances which have given extrinsic attraction to her name, we forbear to expatiate; for we do not know how our own view of the case would be relished by the editor or his readers; and we are quite sure its discussion can do no good to any. As theatrical critics, we are glad that she has resumed her station; for there is no female on the stage, who is capable of filling her proper line of character, with so much grace, propriety, and nature. At her first appearance, she manifested her desire of stepping into a bolder line of comedy, than that which she had before adorned; and played Letitia Hardy in the ingenious but shallow play of "The Belle's Stratagem." For the purposes of the evening, it was quite unimportant what or how she played for an audience, whose worth was more than 900*l*. sterling, assembled to see how she would look, tremble, and recover. She performed the character of Miss Foote very well, and gave more of Miss Hardy than her warmest admirers ventured to anticipate. She has not however, animation, humour, or versatility sufficient to hit off in triumphant style the wayward fair who is first to disgust her lover by the affectation of folly, and then to captivate him in disguise by her wit and voice. In truth, she can do neither; for she cannot be vulgar or awkward, even if she would; and though she might captivate any man at a single interview, she would hardly succeed in a mask! Still, if her acting in these scenes was not exactly adapted to its dramatic purpose, it was exceedingly pleasing. Nothing could be more charming than her *naiveté* in the scene where she ought to play the fool; her movements were grace itself: and her song beginning, "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" was given with an arch simplicity entirely her own. The line, "My face is my fortune, sir, she said," which was warbled out with a very pretty consciousness, has, in all the representations of the part, been hailed with applause, of which the meaning cannot be mistaken. This range of character is however, hardly within Miss Foote's grasp. She is not skilled to depict the warmer and intenser passions, but to represent the graceful joyousness of innocent gaiety, the disinterested force of daughterly love, and the fascinating caprices in which beauty has a right to indulge. When Mr. Scarlett, on the late trial, argued from her powers as an actress, that she was well skilled in the language of ardent passion, and capable of feigning the most violent regard, we could not help smiling at the ignorance of this great advocate, and thinking it would be well even for king's counsel to glance now and then at the stage. Whatever may be the merits of that case, there can be but one opinion on the accession which the stage has gained by the result.

From Blackwood's Magazine, for March.

THE SUBALTERN.

CHAP. I.

IT is now something more than eleven years ago since the —— regiment of infantry in which I bore a commission, began to muster one fine May morning, on the parade ground at Hythe. An order had reached us two days before, to prepare for immediate service in the Peninsula; and on the morning to which I allude, we were to commence our march for that purpose. The port of embarkation was Dover, a port only twelve miles distant from our cantonments, where a couple of transports, with a gun brig as convoy, were waiting to receive us.

The short space of time which intervened between the arrival of the rout, and the eventful day which saw its directions carried into effect, was spent by myself, and by my brother officers, in making the best of preparations which circumstances would permit for a campaign. Sundry little pieces of furniture, by the help of which we had contrived to render our barrack-rooms somewhat habitable, were sold for one tenth part of their value; a selection was made from our respective wardrobes, of such articles of apparel, as, being in a state of tolerable preservation, promised to continue for the longest time serviceable; canteens were hastily fitted up, and stored with tea, sugar, and other luxuries; cloaks were purchased by those who possessed them not before, and put in a state of repair by those who did; in a word, everything was done which could be done by men similarly situated, not even forgetting the payment of debts, or the in letters in due form to absent tions. Perhaps the reader ma know with what stock of necess rality of British officers were wou ring times of war, to be contented him how much I myself packed up portmanteaus, so formed as to be lance to each other when slung here of a mule; and as my kit was not r either for its bulk or its scantiness he greatly err, if he esteem it a sort of me those of my comrades.

In one of those portmanteaus, posited a regimental jacket, with a ages of wings, lace, &c; two pair o sers, sundry waistcoats, white-cc nel, do. a few changes of flannel d a dozen pairs of worsted stockings, of cotton. In the other were plac two or three cravats, a dressing tently filled, one undress pelis of boots, two pairs of shoes, wi pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. &c. i Thus, whilst I was not encum useless quantity of apparel, I car quite enough to load a mule, and t self against the danger of falling s least a couple of years to come; and viding these and all other necessary art retained five-and-twenty pounds in my pock This sum, indeed, when converted into bullion, dwindled down to L. 17, 18s.; for in those days we purchased dollars at the rate of six shillings apiece, and doubloons at five pounds; but even L.17, 18s. was no bad reserve for a subaltern officer in a marching regiment; at least I was contented with it, and that was enough.

It will readily be imagined that I was a great deal too busy, both in body and mind, to devote to sleep many of the hours of the night which preceeded the day of our intended departure. My bodily labours, indeed, which had consisted chiefly in packing my baggage, and bidding adieu to the few civilians with whom I had formed an acquaintance, came to a close two hours before midnight; but my body was no sooner at rest, than my mind began to bestir itself. "So," said I, "to-morrow I commence my military career in real earnest. Well, and has not this been my most ardent desire from the first moment that I saw my name in the Gazette? Had it not been the most prominent petition in my daily prayers, for nearly a twelvemonth past, not to be kept idling away my youth in various country-towns of England, but to be sent, as speedily as possible, where I might have an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession which I had embraced? The case is even so." And without meaning to proclaim myself a fire-eater, I will venture to say, that no individual in the corps experienced great satisfaction than I did at the prospect before me. But there were other thoughts which obtruded themselves upon me that night, and they savoured a good deal of the melancholy.

I thought of home—of my father, my mother and my sisters. I thought of the glorious mountains, and the fertile plains, of my native country, and could not help asking myself the question, whether it was probable that I should ever behold them again. The chances were, that I should not; and as my home had always been to me a scene of the purest and most perfect happiness, as I loved my relatives tender-

ly, and knew that I was tenderly beloved by them in return, it was impossible for me not to experience a pang of extreme bitterness at the idea, that in all human probability I should see their faces no more.

On the other hand, curiosity, if I may call it by so feeble a term, was on full stretch respecting the future. Now at length I was about to learn what war really was; how hostile armies met, and battles were decided; and the resolutions which I consequently formed as to my own proceedings, the eagerness with which I longed for an opportunity to distinguish myself, and the restlessness of my imagination, which persisted in drawing the most ridiculous pictures of events which never were and never could be realized, created altogether such a fever in my brain, as rendered abortive every attempt to sleep. I went to bed at ten o'clock for the purpose of securing a good night's rest and of being fresh and vigorous in the morning but eleven, twelve, and one, found me tossing about, and wide awake; nor could I have lain in a state of unconsciousness much above an hour, when the sound of the bugle restored me to my senses.

At the first blast I sprang from my bed, and, drawing aside the curtain of my window, I looked out. The day was just beginning to break; the parade ground, into which I gazed was as yet empty, only two or three figures, those of the trumpeters, who were puffing away with all their might, being discernible upon it; and not a sound could be distinguished, except that which their puffing produced. The moon was shining brightly overhead—not a breath of air was astir—in short, it was just half past three o'clock, and the time of parade was four. I dropped the curtain again, and addressed myself to my toilette.

Having completed this, I waited for the second summons, when I walked forth. Were I to live a hundred years, I shall never forget that morning. Day had dawned, that is to say, the light of the moon was overpowered by the increasing brilliancy of the twilight; but a thick haze, rising from the low grounds, rendered objects even more indistinct and obscure than they had been half an hour before. When I opened my door, therefore, though a confused hum of voices, a clattering of canteens, the tread of footsteps and occasionally the clash of arms, struck upon my ear, I could see nothing. This did not, however, last long. The rising sun gradually dispelled the fog, and in a few moments I beheld companies mustering in all forms. Mingling in the ranks, I could likewise distinguish the dress of females; and as the noise of assembling gradually subsided into the stillness of order, the half-suppressed shriek, or the half-stifled sob, became more and more audible.

There are not many scenes in human life more striking, or more harrowing to the feelings of him who regards it for the first time, than the departure of a regiment upon foreign service. By the customs of the army only six women for each company are allowed to follow their husbands, who are chosen by lot out of perhaps twenty or thirty. The casting of lots is usually deferred till, at least, the evening previous to the marching of the corps, probably with the humane design of leaving to each female, as long as it can be left, the enjoyment of that greatest of all earthly blessings, hope. The consequence then is, that, a full sense of her forlorn condition coming all at once upon the wretched creature who is to be abandoned, produces, in many instances, a violence of grief, the display of which, it is impossible to witness with any degree of indifference. Many were the agonizing scenes of the kind which it was my fortune this day to witness; but there was one so peculiarly distressing, so much more affecting in all its points, than the rest, that I am tempted to give you, Mr. North, a detail of it, even at the risk of being thought the writer of a romance. I recollect having read in that amusing work, "The Hermit in the Country," an anecdote very similar in many respects, to the one which I am now going to relate. You are not, however, to suppose, that the two stories bore a common origin, namely the imaginations of those by whom they are told. The worthy Hermit's tale probably rests upon no better foundation; but mine is true story, and its truth will no doubt be attested by several of your readers: that is, supposing you to have any readers in the —— regiment of foot.

About three months previous to the day of embarkation, a batch of recruits had joined the regiment from Scotland. Among them was a remarkably fine young Highlander; a native, if I recollect right, of Balquidder, called Duncan Stewart. Duncan was in all respects a good soldier; he was clean, sober, orderly, and well beloved; but he seemed to be of a singularly melancholy temper; never mixing in the sports and amusements of his comrades, nor even speaking except when he was obliged to speak. It so happened that the pay-serjeant of Duncan's company was likewise a Highlander; and Highlanders, being of all description of persons the most national, he very soon began to interest himself about the fate of the young recruit. At first Duncan shrunk back even from his advances, but it is not natural for the human heart, especially during the season of youth, to continue long indifferent to acts of kindness; so Duncan gradually permitted honest M'Intyre to insinuate himself into his good graces; and they became, before long, bosom friends.

When they had continued for some weeks on a footing of intimacy, Duncan did not scruple to make his friend the serjeant acquainted with the cause of his dejection. It was simply this:—

Duncan was the son of a Highland farmer, who, like many of his countrymen in that situation, cultivated barley for the purpose of making whisky; in plain language, was a determined smuggler. Not far from the abode of Stewart, dwelt an exciseman of the name of Young, who being extremely active in the discharge of his duty, had on various occasions made seizure of his neighbours' kegs as they were on their march towards the low-countries. This was an offence which the Highlander of course could not forgive; and there accordingly subsisted between the smuggler and the gauger, a degree of antipathy far surpassing anything of which it is easy for us to form a conception. It must however be confessed, that the feeling of hatred was all on one side. Stewart hated Young for presuming to interfere with his honest calling; and despised him, because he had the misfortune to be born in the shire of Renfrew; whereas Young was disposed to behave civilly to his neighbour, on every occasion except when his whisky casks happened to come in the way.

Gauger Young had an only and a very pretty daughter, a girl of eighteen years of age, with whom, Duncan, as a matter of course, fell in love. The maiden returned his love; at which I am by no means surprised, for a handsomer or more manly-looking youth one would not desire to see; but, alas, old Stewart would not hear of their union; absolutely commanding his son, under penalty of his heaviest malediction, not to think of her again. The authority of parents over their children, even after they have grown up to the age of manhood, is in Scotland very great, and so Duncan would not dispute his father's will; and finding all entreaty to alter it useless, he determined to sacrifice inclination to duty, and to meet his pretty Mary no more.

In this resolution he adhered for several days, but to use his own words, "gang where I would, and do what I liket, I aye saw her before me. I saw her once, to tell her what my father had said; indeed we were baith gay sure how it would be, before I spak to him ava; in troth the look she gae me, M'Intyre, I ne'er forgot it, and I never can forget it. It haunted me like a ghaist baith night and day."

The consequence of constantly beholding such a vision may easily be imagined. Duncan forgot his determination and his duty, and found himself one evening, he scarce knew how, once more walking with Mary by the loch side. This occurred again and again. The meetings were the more sweet because they were secret, and they ended—as such stolen meetings generally end amog persons of their station in life. Duncan was assured of becoming a father, before he was a husband.

This however, was not to be permitted; Duncan was too tenderly attached to Mary, to suffer distance to fall upon her, even though he should incur the threatened penalty of a father's curse by marrying, resolved, at all hazards, to make her his wife. The reader is no doubt aware, that marriages are much more easily contracted in Scotland, than on the south side of the Tweed. An exchange of lines, as it is called, that is to say, a mutual agreement to live as man and wife, drawn up and signed by a young man and a young woman, constitutes as indisputable a union in North Britain, as if the marriage ceremony had been read or uttered by a clergyman; and to this method of uniting their destinies Duncan and Mary had recourse. They addressed a letter, the one to the other, in which he acknowledged her to be his wife, and she acknowledged him to be her husband; and, having made an exchange of them, they became to all intents and purposes married couple.

Having thus gone in direct [illegible] the will of his father, Duncan [illegible] easy in his own mind. He knew the unforgiving temper of the man with whom he had to deal; he knew likewise that his disobedience could not be long kept secret, and the nearer the period approached which would compel a disclosure, the more anxious and uncomfortable he became. At length the time arrived when he must either acknowledge his marriage, or leave Mary to infamy. It was the season of Doun fair, and Duncan was entrusted with the care of a drove of sheep which were to be disposed of at that market.

Having bid farewell to his wife, he set out, still carrying his secret with him, but determined to disclose it by letter, as soon as he should reach Doun. His object in acting thus was, partly, to escape the first burst of his father's anger, and partly with the hope, that, having escaped it, he might be received at his return with forgiveness; but then the poor fellow had no opportunity of ascertaining the success of his scheme.

When he reached Doun, Duncan felt himself far too unhappy to attend to business. He accordingly entrusted the sale of his sheep to a neighbour; and sitting down in one of the public houses, wrote the letter which had been the subject of his meditations ever since he left Balquidder. Having completed this, Duncan bravely determined to forget his sorrows for a while, for which purpose he swallowed a dose of whisky, and entered into conversation with the company about him, among whom were several soldiers, fine, merry, hearty fellows, who, with their corporal, were on the lookout for recruits. The leader of the party was a skilful man in his vocation; he admired the fine proportions of the youth before him, and determined to inlist him if he could. For this purpose more whisky was ordered—funny histories were told by him and his companions—Duncan was plied with dram after dram, till at length he became completely inebriated, and the shilling was put into his hand. No time was given him to recover from his surprise; for, long ere the effects of intoxication had evaporated, Duncan was on his way to Edinburgh. Here he was instantly embarked with a number of young men similarly situated; and he actually reached head-quarters without having had an opportunity so much as to inform his relations of his fate.

The sequel of Duncan's story is soon told. Having obtained permission from the commanding officers, he wrote to Scotland for his wife, who joyfully hastened to join him. Her father did what he could, indeed, to prevent this step; not from any hatred towards his daughter, to whom he had behaved with great kindness in her distress, but because he knew how uncomfortable was the sort of life which she must lead as the wife of a private soldier; but Mary resisted every entreaty to remain apart from Duncan; she had been in a state of utter misery during the many weeks in which she was left in ignorance of his situation; and now that she knew where he was to be found, nothing should hinder her from following him. Though far gone in a state of pregnancy, she set out instantly for the south of England; and having endured with patience, all inconveniences attendant [redacted] want of experience as a traveller [redacted] succeeded in reaching Hythe, just [redacted] previous to the embarkation of the regiment.

This [redacted] couple were hardly brought together [redacted] were once more doomed to part. Poor Mary's name came up among the name of those who should remain behind the regiment, and no language of mine can do justice to the scene which took place. I was not present when the woman drew their tickets; but I was told by M'Intyre, that Mary unrolled the slip of paper, and read upon it the fatal words, "To be left,," she looked as if Heaven itself were incapable of adding one additional pang to her misery. Holding it with both hands, at the full stretch of her arms from her face, she gazed upon it for some minutes without speaking a word, though the natural succession of colour and deadly paleness upon her cheeks, told how severe was the struggle which was going on within; till at length, completely overpowered by her own sensations, she crushed it between her palms, and fell senseless into the arms of a female who stood near.

That night was spent by Duncan and his wife exactly as it was to be supposed that it would be spent. They did not so much as lie down; but the moments sped on in spite of their watchfulness,—and at last the bugle sounded. When I came upon the ground, I saw Duncan standing in his place, but Mary was not near him. The wives of the few soldiers who were left behind to form a depot, having kindly detained her in the barrack-room. But, just before the column began to move, she rushed forth; and the scream which she uttered as she flew toward Duncan, was heard throughout the whole of the ranks.—"Duncan, Duncan," the poor thing cried, as she clung wildly round his neck: "Oh, Duncan, Duncan Stewart, ye're no gawn to leave me again, and me sae near being a mother! O, Serjeant M'Intyre, dinna tak'him awa'! if ye hae ony pity, dinna, dinna tak' him!—O, sir, ye'll let me gang wi' him?" she added, turning to one of the officers who stood by; "for the love of Heaven if ye hae ony pity in ye, dinna separate us!"

Poor Duncan stood all this while in silence, leaning his forehead upon the muzzle of his firelock, and supporting his wretched wife upon his arm. He shed no tears—which is more than I can say for myself, or indeed for almost any private or officer upon the parade—his grief was evidently beyond them. "Ye may come as far as Dover, at least," he at length said, in a sort of murmur; and the poor creature absolutely shrieked with delight at the reprieve.

The band now struck up, and the column began to move, the men shouting, partly to drown the cries of the women, and partly to express their own willingness to meet the enemy. Mary walked by the side of her husband; but she looked more like a moving corpse than a living creature.—She was evidently suffering acutely, not only in mind but in body; indeed, we had not proceeded above three miles on our journey, before she was seized with the pains of labour. It would have been the height of barbarity to have hindered her unfortunate husband, under these circumstances, from halting to take care of her; so having received his promise to join the regiment again before dark, we permitted him to fall out of the ranks. Fortunately a cottage stood at no great distance from the road side, into which he and his friend M'Intyre removed her; and while there, I have reason to believe, she was received with great humanity, and treated with kindness; indeed the inhabitants of the cottage must have been devoid of everything human except the form. had they treated a young woman so situated, otherwise than kindly.

A four hours' march brought the regiment in high spirits, and in good order, into Dover. As a matter of course, the inhabitants filled their windows, and thronged the streets, to witness the embarkation of a body of their countrymen of whom it was more than probable that few would return; nor have I any cause to doubt the sincerity of the good wishes which they expressed, for our success and safety. It is only during the dull times of peace, or, which amounts to the same thing when troops are lying idly in a garrison town, that feelings of mutual jealousy arise between the inhabitants and the soldiers.

As the men came in fresh, and, which by means invariably follows, sober, little more than half an hour was spent in embarking. The transports, fortunately, lay along-side the pier; consequently, there was no need to employ boats for the removal of the troops and baggage; but boards being placed as bridges from the pier to the deck, the companies filed easily and regularly into their respective ships. We were not, however, to sail till the following morning, the remainder of that day being allowed for laying in sea-tock; and hence. as soon as they had seen the men comfortably housed, the officer adjourned to the various inns in the place.

Like my companions, I returned again to shore as soon as I had attended to the comforts of my division; but my mind was too full of the image of poor Mary, to permit my entering with gusto into the various amusements of my friends. I preferred walking back in the direction of Hythe, with the hope of meeting M'Intyre, and ascertaining how the poor creature did. I walked, however for some time, before any traveller made his appearence. At length, when the interest which I had left in the fate of the young couple was beginning in some degree to moderate, and I was meditating a return to the inn, I saw two soldiers moving towards me. As they approached, I readily discovered that they were Duncan and his friend; so I waited for them. "Duncan Stewart," said I, "how is your wife?"—The poor fellow did not answer, but, touching his cap, passed on. "How is his wife, M'Intyre?" said I to the serjeant, who stood still. The honest Scotchman burst into tears; and as soon as he could command himself, he laconically answered, "She is at rest, sir." From this I guessed that she was dead; and on minute inquiry, I learned it was even so. She died a few minutes after they removed her into the cottage, without having brought her child into the world. An attempt was made to save the infant, by performing the Cæsarean operation, but without effect; it hardly breathed at all.

Though the officer who commanded the depot was sent for, and offered to take the responsibility upon himself, if Duncan wished to remain behind for the purpose of burying his wife, the poor fellow would not avail himself of the offer. All that he desired was a solemn assurance from the officer that he would see his dear Mary decently interred; and as soon as the promise was given, the young widower hasted to join his regiment. He scarcely spoke after; and he was one of the first who fell after the regiment landed in Spain.

(To be Continued.)

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Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH 1825.

EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.—A trial for murder took place at Auch, near Bordeaux, about a fortnight ago, which demonstrated in a sad degree the lamentable effects of jealousy. The accused was an interesting female, *Josephine Duprat*, about 22 years of age, and who was charged with the murder of her husband, a man of 24, to whom she had been married about eight months, after a mutual attachment of some standing. Josephine, however, was inclined to jealousy, and her husband, although not absolutely unfaithful, had frequently by his assiduous attention to other females, given her cause to vent her complaints, and accused him of inconstancy. He seldom took any notice of these reproaches, and only ridiculed her for the unfounded and unjust suspicions to which she abandoned herself. About a month previous to the death of the unfortunate husband, he became acquainted with a young man, whose sister, 18 years of age, was remarkable for her beauty and fascinating manners. Josephine was acquainted with this young female, although, since her marriage, she had had but few opportunities of meeting with her. On one occasion, however, chance brought them together; the innocent and unsuspecting girl spoke of the other's husband in terms that raised all the jealous passions in the breast of Josephine. The husband had not informed Josephine that he had even seen or spoken to the young female. She reproached him with his deceitful conduct, and added that she was convinced that he had bestowed his affections on her friend. He made no answer to these reproofs, but walked quietly out of the house, saying that he would return in an hour. He proceeded to the residence of the young girl, for the purpose of cautioning her how she trifled with the feelings of his wife, and also to ascertain what conversation had passed between them relating to him. The young girl was absent from home; with the intention of waiting her return, he sat down by a table, on which preparations for a dinner for two persons had been made. He had not been in the house more than half an hour, when his wife rushed into the room, frantic with passion, and observing him sitting at table, apparently waiting for the arrival of his supposed mistress to dine with her, instigated by the demon of jealousy, seized a knife that was on the table, and plunged it into his breast. He fell upon the floor, and expired in two hours. She was unanimously found guilty, but without premeditation, and sentenced to hard labour for life.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE SCULPTURE.

The shew of Sculpture this year has not greatly improved, and we are not surprized at it. The Room appropriated to its exhibition is a disgrace to the Academy, and a reflection on the national taste. It is more like the tomb of genius than its cradle. It is a den in which, at first view, one might suppose condemned works were thrown together to expiate the sins of dulness, by the penance of a long obscurity. Statutes, busts, and groups in marble and clay are strewn about, and glimmer through the dusky atmosphere, more resembling the fallen angels in their outcast abode, than the radiant and protected offspring of the Arts. There Apollo himself would lose his glory, and Venus lament over her departed graces, unless they could assert their divinity by a self-created light that would dispel the "darkness visible" around them. It is both grotesque and painful to see this den crowded with company, struggling to move about among the fragile materials of the Sculptor's fame, pushed together between the legs and arms of Gods and Goddesses, and under the terror of bringing down the ruins of all Olympus about their heads. As to the Deities and Demi-Gods on the high and distant shelves, they are equally beyond the reach of accident or observation. Like the Divinities of Epicurus, they have no reason to take any interest in the scene below them. If the Critic would discover whether those remote orbs have any spots upon their disks, he must use the glass of the Astronomer. But, as to the "immortals" on the floor, they are in hourly danger of some grievous bodily harm; for the awkward movement of an amateur, who happened to be more enthusiastic than circumspect, would make a havoc like Vandalism. It is true that mutilation may make modern statues more like Antiques; when time takes off a nose or finger, his defacing power is venerated; when he lops away legs or arms, the remainder is still more valuable; and should he leave nothing but a headless trunk of what once was a glorious form, no riches will be great enough to purchase it—no admiration sufficient to bestow on it. There is, however, a different estimate of works that are fresh from the chisel. No sculptor of the present day, we are sure, would find his account in those accidents that would disfigure his productions without conferring on them the hoary honours of antiquity; can he then, without fear and trembling, place any pieces of value in a situation where they cannot be seen to advantage, and must be exposed to peril? A room or gallery, with an adequate accommodation of extension and light, would make the sculptural department of the exhibition a different thing from what it is. The spectators at present, even with great personal embarrassment, only see a confused mass of good and bad, without being able to take up any position that will give a single statue the chance of fair inspection; they can only peep at each by piece-meal, and in endeavouring to obtain a better view of one, must take care they don't stumble over another. We happened ourselves to observe a well-known personage of corporate dimensions on the point of demolishing the delicate Narcissus, who, in an attempt to get a peep at a prostrate Venus, came in contact with the self-enamoured youth, and it survived the shock of his portentous bulk only by a miracle. An elderly lady also, by too eager an admiration of a muscular form, was near being the destruction of the Telamonian Ajax! We regret the absence this year of contributions by some of the best hands. Where are the animated busts—the living portraits of Chauntry—where the creations of Rossi? The latter has but one small design and one bust, the other nothing. We shall now proceed to particularize those works which, for their merit or peculiarity, most deserve attention.

Shepherd and Shepherdess—finished sketch for a groupe to be executed in marble—C. Rossi, R. A.: A pastoral subject, poetically imagined. The action is at once simple and graceful; the expression interesting; the design worthy of the artist who illustrated with such classical imagination the pathetic and beautiful tale Celadon and Amelia. We should like to see it executed on a much larger scale than the one before us.

Narcissus—W. SCOULAR: For this figure Mr. Scoular obtained the gold medal, and its consequent advantage of being enabled to prosecute his studies three years in Italy, at the expense of the Academy. The design is in a pure taste, and indicates elegance of thought and classical feeling; the attitude of the youth, as he bends over the fountain, where his beautiful and fatal image is reflected, is full of interest and grace. In the intense surprise of the countenance, there is no affectation of effect. The form and play of the limbs is free and flowing; there is a languishing softness throughout the figure, becoming the character, while the sculptor has properly expressed no animal passion. It is an undefined love of beauty and grace that animates the enchanted boy. The shadowy object of his affections engrosses his faculties with a strange and amiable delusion. It is fitting that a being so delicate and visionary should make his transition into a flower. As a work of promise, this augurs well for the future fame of Mr. Scoular, and we trust that his success in this instance may not cause him to relax his efforts, but rather operate as an incitement to that industry, without which talent can produce no permanent reputation. He who devotes himself exclusively to Academic studies will become cold and formal, while an imitation of living nature alone may degenerate into vulgarity. To produce real excellence in art, there must be a combination of both pursuits, and hence results the union of energy and selection.

Psyche—R. G. FREEBAIRN: It is not an easy task to represent adequately this heroine of one of the most metaphysical and charming fables of antiquity: Psyche being a personification of the soul, divested of the material system that encumbers, and the passions that degrade it, should be a very ideal and poetic existence. She should be like a thing of the imagination, beautiful and evanescent. The Psyche of Mr. Freebairn is a fine imitation of handsome and interesting nature, but the divine flame of poetry does not animate it. She is indeed a lovely girl, at that age when the heart unfolds its purest sensibilities, and love is in the blossom. There is a sweet and innocent expression in the countenance, which engages the sympathy of all beholders. So might Miranda or Gertrude of Wyoming have looked in the green shades of a seclusion into which vanity or vice, or the levities of fashion, had never intruded. It is the best of earthly purity, but it is not spiritual life. It does not indicate a being estranged from mortal sentiments—of mystical and celestial fascination. The butterfly, which she contemplates, will not alone supply this defect; she should be known by her proper qualities, rather than guessed at by a symbol. The action is natural and simple; but the left arm is in a constrained position, which ought not to be, as ease is an essential element of grace; the crossing of the legs might also be objected to, although it is as well done as that attitude would allow. The drawing is accurate; the finishing very fine, English sculptors too often neglect the spirited developement of the extremities. It is not the case here—the figure is executed in marble,

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with much of that felicity, which successfully imitates the delicacy and softness of Nature.

Marble Bust of Earl Grey—W. Behnes: A faithful and animated likeness of this distinguished orator. It is a subject that a sculptor of mediocrity could never succeed upon. He might exactly copy the lineaments, but the light and intelligence that inspire them would elude his grasp. Mr. Behnes has caught the intellectual character, which impresses on these features the lofty thought of the Statesman, and the liberal wisdom of the accomplished senator. The expression is grave and dignified—elevated sentiment seems to play around the capacious forehead, and the eloquent lips. Its execution combines energy and precision.

Marble Bust of the Lord Chancellor—R. W. Sievier: This forms a striking contrast to the one which we have just described. It suffers from being placed so near it. The contracted brows, the downcast look, the obdurate formality of mouth, bespeak a mind that may be subtle in forms and distinctions, without expansion of thought, or any of the sensibilities of a great ambition. At the same time it must be allowed that the likeness is not a very correct one; it is by many years too young for the veteran autocrat of Chancery, whose multiplied cares are not likely to produce the renovating effects of Medea's caldron, neither is it marked with enough of that sort of intellect which the original undoubtedly displays; in this respect it is very inferior to the painted Likeness by Sir T. Lawrence, who has also lighted up his face with an expression as if he was enjoying the golden sunshine that falls upon the woolsack, rather than suffering from a seat on thorns. It is executed in a hard and dry manner, and is more elaborate than vigorous.

Bust of Joseph Munden, Esq. late of Drury-lane Theatre—E. Bailey, R. A.: The tragic muse takes the former head under her weeping protection, here Comedy diffuses her more attractive influence; over the pleasant varieties of this face has the town been laughing for nearly half a century, and still it goes smiling down the vale of years. In this portrait we do not see much of that vivacity that kept the stage and table in a roar, but the peculiar archness of Munden is in the look, though the humour is subdued below his usual tone of gentlemanly repose.

Susannah at the Bath—J. Heffernan: A figure rather well drawn, and pleasingly composed, though the action has more of simplicity than grace. The expression of alarm in the look is not animated enough, considering the modesty of Susanna, and the nature of the surprise.

Afflicted Peasants, an alto relievo, in marble.—R. Westmacott, R. A: The design and composition of this piece is classical, the drawing in a bold and vigorous taste. The expression of the Sleeping Child, at the mother's breast, and its dreaming action, are very fine. We cannot say that the application of the title is at once understood. The composition is in the style that has been appropriated to Holy Families, and might easily be mistaken for one of them; the draperies are well managed; there is a great deal of force and beauty in the execution.

Bust of the late George Dance, R. A.—C. Rossi, R. A.: An animated and expressive head of one, who, in the yellow leaf of life, still had a vigorous bearing, that repelled the infirmities of decay. The likeness is very accurate, and boldly marked; the character of the mind speaks through it. At present it is but a model that is to be executed in marble.

Bust of John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. M. P.—J. Ternouth: This is rather a good, though somewhat flattered likeness of the Member for Westminster. It is executed with care, and vigour. The drapery is bad—any thing that is not modern in costume is not therefore antique. This is more like a blanket that wraps the shoulders, than either the pallium of Athens, or the toga of Rome.

Marble Bust of Mrs. Fitzgerald.—A handsome and interesting subject, treated with feeling and skill. The soft, pleasing, dimpled expression of the countenance is so truly given as almost to identify it with nature. It is one of the most amiable busts that we have seen. It is like the personification of habitual cheerfulness—that serene good humour that does not kindle for a moment on the face, but glows there always because its source is in the heart. We would recommend such of the fair sex as may be inclined to be splenetic or peevish (if any such there are), to look on this head, and learn that the grace of cheerfulness is worth all the other graces: and when it comes in aid of beauty, it is more captivating than all the cosmetics that France or Italy ever invented. There is one circumstance, however, with which we must find fault—it is too ornate and florid for the severe art of sculpture to tolerate. Superior in that respect is the posthumous Marble Bust of a Lady, by the same Artist. The luxuriant tresses are arranged with a great deal more taste, though we do not like the expression so well.

Bust of Miss Paton, of the T. R. C. G.—W. Scoular: Like, but not attractive, we do not think this lady's countenance a subject for sculpture, and therefore shall say no more about it.

Pity; the Daughter of Love and Sorrow—R. W. Sievier: An illustration of the allegory of Mrs. Barbauld, the face is pleasing and expressive, the figure delicate, and in general well arranged. The formal crossing of the hands upon the bosom is, however, in bad taste, necessity alone could justify such inelegance of attitude, and here there was none. The expression is, perhaps, too abstract and inanimate for Pity, whose nature it is to take a lively solicitude in the adversity of others.

Ajax—W. T. Smith: An energetic representation of a ferocious desperado but no more like Ajax than "Hyperion to a Satyr." It is a very redoubtable and muscular personage, but destitute of all those proportions which raise the physical idea of the hero above that of the common porter. There is a great deal of rant in the attitude and action, and a total want of elevated character in the countenance. If Ajax were so hopeless a fool as this represents him, we do not wonder at the triumph which he yielded to the sagacious Ulysses; we are only surprised that the latter should ever think him worthy of being his competitor!

Eve entreating forgiveness at the feet of Adam—H. Rossi: A sketch in which there is graceful sentiment and a chaste and animated spirit of design. The disordered humility of Eve, and the stern dignity of her husband, are well expressed.

Part of a Monument to be erected to the memory of the late Sir J. Hill, of Hawkstone, Bart.—T. Carline: It is a bold enterprise to attempt to make any thing picturesque of a modern funeral, yet this artist has tried, and in a great measure succeeded. The figures are well composed, and the modern drapery so arranged as to be greatly relieved from its stiff and formal appearance.

Sketch for a Statue of Dr. Jenner—E. H. Bailey, R. A.—A better likeness, and in a more easy and natural position than the marble statue of the same subject by Mr. Sievier, which is by no means an accurate likeness of this philanthropic and successful physician. Both, however, have a defect in common, that, in the character and action, they represent the Doctor as more senatorial than scientific. The reverse would have been nearer the truth.

Achilles—R. H. Hughes: An effort to represent the Hero of the Iliad at the moment when in danger of suffering the ignoble death of drowning. He appeals to the Gods, and calls for an extinction more suitable to his [illegible] and fame. There is nothing elevated [illegible]sical in the figure. There is a force [illegible]ergy in the action, which makes some p[illegible] very violent and others very tame. The le[illegible]g, on which he presses, while straining up [illegible] bank of the river, has no muscular action, co[illegible]sponding with the stress upon it. There is much fierceness in the look but no dignity.

Venus—E. Cotterill: This artist ought to let mythological subjects alone, if this be a fair specimen of his ability and taste. Venus is so metamorphosed in his hands that we are confident, even Mars, her old paramour, would not know her. She reclines in a shell, which is supposed to waft her over the ocean, immediately after her birth. One hand plays with her tresses, the other with her ancle. A more formal piece of uncaptivating affectation we have seldom seen. Had Venus been so created, the Ancient World must have had very bad taste, or very easy virtue, to have been ensnared by her allurements.

Cast of a Monument, to be placed in Great Saling Church.—J. Theakston: A simple design, in rather a Gothic than a classical taste: the kneeling female is well drawn, and expressive of deep piety and resignation; but the drapery is neither picturesque or elegant.

Bust of D. Pollock, Esq.—J. Deville: A strong likeness. The subject is not a very favourable one to exercise the charm of art upon. It is drawn and executed with considerable vigor.

Salmasis. A model, to be executed in marble.—H. Hopper: This is a misnomer. We are here presented with the figure of a Naiad, about to fling off her garments, and spring into the river. Her attitude is very affected; her look has neither beauty or animation. As common nature, in a simpler action, she might do tolerably well. Like many other [illegible]de representations of the Heathen Immorta[illegible] is more deified by her name than [illegible] divine attribues which the Artist has b[illegible]ed upon her.

Mr. Henry Fenton Gardner has petitioned the House of Lords, and claimed the Gardner Peerage. The case is referred to a Committee of Privileges, and is to be considered on Thursday se'nnight, on which day the claimant is directed to attend with the proofs of his case. The Attorney-General is also required to attend on behalf of the Crown.

Copenhagen, April 21.—Accounts from Iceland to the middle of March say, that they had had a long and severe winter, which began in September. At the beginning of January there were dreadful hurricanes, which were followed by inundations in several parts of the island. Several shocks of an earthquake were also felt in Norder Gossel, and on the 20th of January, a very smart one in Suderland. (This is about the same time that Santa Maura, in the Ionian islands, was destroyed by an earthquake.) Many travellers and shepherds perished in the heavy snow which fell during the violent storms in Norderland.